

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 29,628

PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1978

Established 1887

Pope Celebrates A Mass for Moro; Envoys Present

By Henry Tanner

ROME, May 14 (NYT)—Pope Paul VI, President Giovanni Leone, the entire Italian Cabinet, the diplomatic corps and special envoys from many countries attended a solemn state memorial service yesterday for Aldo Moro, the former premier slain by the Red Brigades.

Pope Paul, 80 and ailing, crossed the city to celebrate mass and say a special prayer for the man who had been a close friend for most of his adult life.

It was the first time that the pope had attended funeral services for any person other than a cardinal.

"Oh Lord, listen to us," the pope prayed, his voice choking at times, "you did not fulfill our pleading for the safety of Aldo Moro, of this good, gentle, wise and innocent man, of this friend, but you, oh Lord, have not abandoned his immortal spirit, marked by the faith in Christ who is resurrection and life."

The pontiff also prayed for forgiveness for the terrorists. "Oh Lord," he said, "grant that our heart be able to forgive the unjust and mortal offense inflicted upon this most dear man and upon those who have suffered the same cruel fate."

The state ceremony was held at the basilica of St. John Lateran. However, it was shrouded by all but two of Mr. Moro's immediate family — his brother Carlo Alfredo, a judge, and his sister Marina, both of whom buried their faces in their hands through most of the ceremony.

Mr. Moro's body was not in the church. His family buried him hurriedly in a private ceremony on Wednesday in the village of Torrita Tiberina, north of Rome, a day after his body was found in a parked car in downtown Rome.

Mr. Moro, in one of his letters from captivity, had written: "I request that neither the government nor the men of the Christian Democratic Party attend my funeral. I ask to be followed only by the few who really loved me."

He had pleaded in vain with the party and government leaders to agree to an "exchange of political prisoners" proposed by his captors. When the authorities refused, he wrote, "I will not absolve and not justify anyone."

Yesterday, the leaders of the government, led by Premier Giulio Andreotti, sat grim-faced throughout the substitute ceremony. Benigno Zaccagnini, the secretary-general of the Christian Democratic Party, looked drawn and haggard, years older than he had looked eight weeks ago.

After receiving communion, Carlo Alfredo Moro and his sister knelt before the pope and kissed his ring. The pontiff spoke earnestly to each of them for several moments. The members of the government did not receive communion.

Issues Mainly National
The Italian Communist Party, largest in the West, which moved to within four percentage points of the church-backed Christian Democrats in the last national elections in 1976, also stuck to a hard line against dealing with the Red Brigades.

In the communities voting, the Christian Democrats won 38.9 percent of the vote in 1976, and the Communists 35.6, with the rest shared by seven other parties.

Although voting was local the issues were mainly national and the question of terrorism dominated the campaign and the speeches of national leaders who went on the stump.

Corriere della Sera of Milan, Italy's biggest newspaper, called the elections a test which has a great tragedy for background.

The polls were open to 10 p.m. today, then reopen tomorrow from 7 a.m. to 2 p.m. First results will be known about two hours after the polls close tomorrow, election officials said.

Meanwhile, thousands of Italians drove to Torrita Tiberina, the village 50 kilometers (30 miles) north of Rome where Mr. Moro was buried in a private ceremony on Wednesday, and left flowers outside his tomb.

A long line of men, women and children also formed on Via Michelangelo Caesani, the cobblestoned street midway between the party headquarters of the Christian Democrats and the Communists, where the car containing Mr. Moro's body was found.

Yesterday, leftist extremists blew up a power line in northern Italy hours after setting fire to U.S. computer plant.

U.S. Transport Deaths Climb

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—The U.S. transportation death toll rose nearly 4 percent last year, the biggest increase in five years. Highway fatalities leapt the increase, up 3 percent to 46,880.

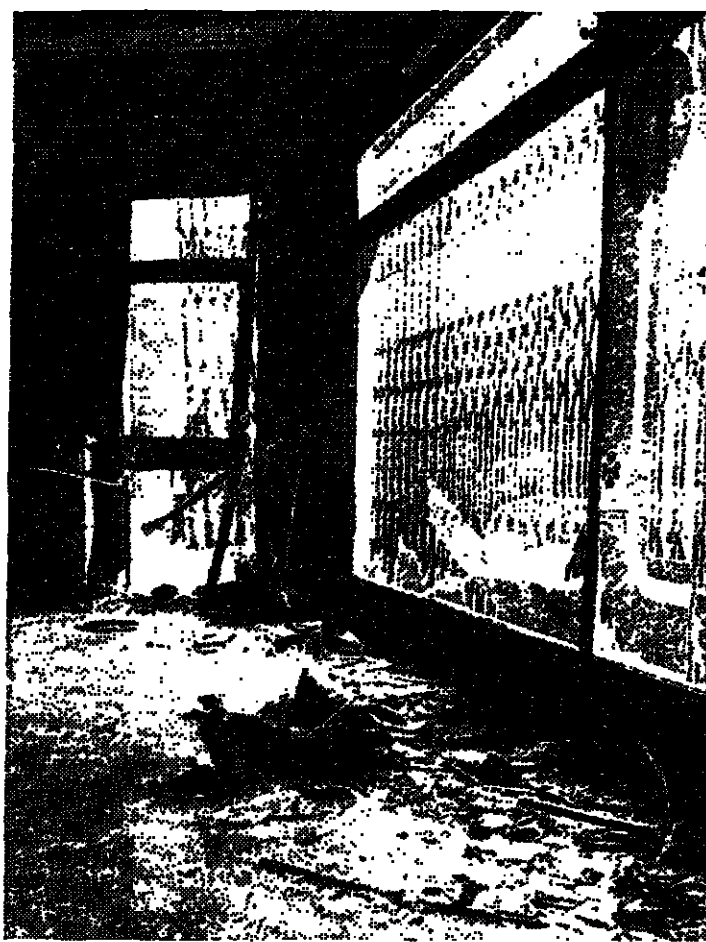
It was the second straight year of increased highway fatalities, after two years of decline.

Under the 55-mile-an-hour national speed limit, the highway death toll had dropped nearly 20 percent in 1974, and another 2 percent in 1975 before turning up by 2 percent in 1976 and 3 percent last year. The record for motor vehicle deaths was 55,511 in 1973.

More than half the increase in highway fatalities in 1977 resulted from motorcycle accidents. There were 4,067 motorcycle deaths, up 23 percent from the 1976 figure of 3,312.



Francesco Cossiga, who resigned as Italy's interior minister after the killing of Aldo Moro, pays homage outside the vault in which Mr. Moro was buried in the village of Torrita Tiberina.



The inside of an automobile showroom in Rho, near Milan, that was bombed by terrorists on Saturday. It was one of a series of attacks that have followed the killing of Aldo Moro.

Begin Rejects Sadat Pullback Plan

Egypt Vote on Communists Seen

CAIRO, May 14 (Reuters)—President Anwar Sadat will hold a referendum in one week to decide whether Communists should hold any key positions in government or the press, well-informed sources said today.

The sources said the referendum would contain three questions:

- Should communists hold any key post in government or the press?
- Should all former pre-1952 political parties be allowed to return to the political arena apart from the old Nationalist and Socialist parties, and
- Should ministers from the "center of power" (pre-Moscow) ministers who opposed Mr. Sadat when he came to power after the death of Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1970 or ministers from before the 1952 revolution take part in Egypt's political life?

The pre-1952 Nationalist and Socialist parties are considered by Mr. Sadat to have been free from the corruption marking other pre-revolutionary parties.

Analysis said the referendum appeared to have three aims:

- To purge the leftist Unionist Progressive Party and its weekly organ Al-Ahali of Communists.
- To purge Egypt's new WAFFD party of members who held posts in the old pre-revolutionary WAFFD and to prevent politicians from the era making a come-back, and
- To block any attempt by pro-Moscow former ministers to make a come-back by creating a party of their own.

President Sadat, in a two-and-a-half-hour speech to the Peoples Assembly (parliament) earlier today, lashed out at opposition parties and the opposition press. President Sadat's address was made to mark the seventh anniversary of the so-called corrective revolution, when he removed his political opponents from power.

The leftist party newspaper Al-Ahali has angered President Sadat by attacking his friend and confidant, Osman Ahmed Osman, who is also a relative by marriage. The newspaper described Mr. Osman as a "family empire builder."

Al-Ahali, the rightist party newspaper, has attacked a project to build a luxury hotel and apartment complex near the pyramids at Giza just outside Cairo, in which Mr. Osman's publicly owned construction company is involved.

Mr. Sadat's peace plan calls for dismantling the Israeli military government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, granting autonomy to the Palestinians and retaining military outposts and control over public order. The arrangement would be reviewed after five years by a council comprised of Egypt, Jordan, Israel and the Palestinians.

Mr. Sadat, suggesting that Egypt and Jordan return temporarily to the areas they lost in 1967, said that the Palestinians should after five years determine their future.

In a public-opinion poll published today, an Israeli newspaper said that nearly half of the 1,200 Israelis interviewed opposed evacuating captured territory on the Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian frontiers.

The poll indicated wide support for Mr. Begin's policy in his internal political battle against the opposition Labor Party, which advocates territorial concessions on all three fronts. No major party favors

'No Withdrawal to 1967 Lines'

leaving all the territories completely.

The poll said that 49.6 percent were against giving up land in any of the three areas, while 33.5 percent favored making some concessions. It said that 4.6 percent were prepared to withdraw if Israel had strict security assurances, and 12.3 percent had no opinion.

In a related development, the Cabinet supported Israel's new chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Rafael Eytan, on his controversial statement that the West Bank was essential for Israel's security.

Deputy Premier Yigal Yadin, a moderate, complained to the Cabinet that Gen. Eytan had meddled in politics by saying on Israel television that it would be impossible to defend Israel from its 1967 lines.

The Cabinet ruled that Gen. Eytan had not exceeded his authority, accepting the argument of Defense Minister Ezer Weizman that Gen. Eytan had given a military opinion unrelated to the political side of the issue.

"It is our duty to say, for the sake of our people and our children, we shall stand by the demands of security and by our peace plan," Mr. Begin said.

Mr. Begin's peace plan calls for dismantling the Israeli military government in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, granting autonomy to the Palestinians and retaining military outposts and control over public order. The arrangement would be reviewed after five years by a council comprised of Egypt, Jordan, Israel and the Palestinians.

Mr. Sadat, suggesting that Egypt and Jordan return temporarily to the areas they lost in 1967, said that the Palestinians should after five years determine their future.

In a public-opinion poll published today, an Israeli newspaper said that nearly half of the 1,200 Israelis interviewed opposed evacuating captured territory on the Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian frontiers.

The poll indicated wide support for Mr. Begin's policy in his internal political battle against the opposition Labor Party, which advocates territorial concessions on all three fronts. No major party favors

Rhodesia Pact Survives Test By Muzorewa

SALISBURY, May 14 (Reuters)—Bishop Abel Muzorewa and his United African National Council (UANC) decided tonight not to pull out of Rhodesia's multiracial interim government.

A statement issued after an eight-hour meeting of the party leadership said that the decision was made "purely in the interest of the country and the people."

The government — set up to lead Rhodesia to black rule at the end of the year — thus survived its first major crisis since it was established by Prime Minister Ian Smith. Bishop Muzorewa and two other black leaders 10 weeks ago.

The UANC considered leaving the government to protest the dismissal of black co-justice Minister Byron Hove after he demanded police reform.

Stormy Meeting

The bishop made no comment as he led the 70 members of his central committee and national executive out of their meeting, which was reported to have been stormy at times.

A statement said that the meeting condemned "the conspiracy against the UANC within the transitional government."

It added: "Realizing that the withdrawal of the UANC would result in the immediate collapse of the transitional government and the Salisbury agreement, and acting purely in the interest of the country and the people, the National Executive Council decided that the party shall remain in the transitional government and the party remains committed to the objectives and tasks which must be accomplished by the transitional government."

The statement said that the dismissal of Mr. Hove on April 28 "has left a nasty political smell in our country. . . . It is the full intention of the party to cleanse the air."

'Unhappy, Suspicious'

It added: "The party remains angry, unhappy and suspicious about the motives of some individuals in the transitional government. There have been unconstitutional decisions. There has been a most serious abrogation of the principle of consensus."

"There has been a deliberate delay in the removal of racial discrimination. . . . But it would be inconsistent with the integrity of the UANC for us to fail to honor an agreement to which we are party."

"We are still in the struggle for the total liberation of our country and people," the UANC statement said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

'Soviet Domination' Assailed

Carter Says Cuba Tries to Hinder Peace

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 14 (NYT)—President Carter, in one of his sharpest attacks on Cuba, said in an interview released yesterday that President Fidel Castro was under Soviet domination, was sending troops into the Middle East as well as into Africa, and was trying to prevent peaceful settlement of international disputes.

In a White House meeting Friday with editors from Hispanic news organizations, Mr. Carter said it was "ridiculous" for Cuba, which in the past has been admitted to conferences of nonaligned nations, to say that it is nonaligned, because "there is no other country that acts in harmony with and under the domination of the Soviets any more than the Cubans do."

"They are completely aligned with the Soviets," he said, adding that "Castro is acting contrary to peaceful settlement of disputes that are inevitable in Africa, and that is an obstacle to any further progress between us and Cuba."

Early in his presidency, Mr. Carter took steps to normalize relations with Cuba, going so far as to exchange diplomats in each other's capitals. Those moves drew criticism from Cuban exile groups, and Mr. Carter seemed Friday to welcome the questions that allowed him to lash out at Mr. Castro.

He said that "Castro has thousands of political prisoners still in jail; I don't think he denies it."

'Little Influence'

"We have very little, if any, influence on what Castro does concerning basic human rights," Mr. Carter said. "Nothing would please me more," he continued, "than to see Castro announce today that he was going to withdraw his troops from Angola, Mozambique, South Yemen, from Ethiopia, that he was going to refrain from injecting Cu-

ban troops into Rhodesia in the future or that he was going to quit offering Cuban troops to the leaders among the Front-Line presidents, that he was going to release political prisoners.

"But I can't tell you that we have any hopes that this will be the case."

The President repeated that U.S. relations with Cuba would not go beyond the current situation "unless Castro shows in tangible form he is committed both to peace and the enhancement of human rights."

The exact number of political prisoners in Cuba is not known. Mr. Carter has cited a figure of 3,000, but Amnesty International calls the number closer to 4,000 to 6,000 and State Department officials tend to accept the higher estimate.

As to Cuban forces in Africa and the Middle East, Mr. Carter said that "the unnecessary and excessive use of military forces by Castro all over the African continent, to some degree lately in the Middle East, like in South Yemen, has indicated to me that he has not abandoned the interest that Cuba has to subvert other people through military means."

Cuban Advisers

U.S. officials said that, in addition to the nearly 40,000 Cuban troops and advisers in African countries, primarily Angola and Ethiopia, there are "several hundred" Cuban advisers in Southern Yemen. State Department officials said the Cuban advisers had been in Southern Yemen for several years.

The President also repeated, in essence, the charge he made last week that the Soviet Union, despite some temporary gains, would fail in Africa because Russians were "racists" and "atheists."

He said the Soviet Union's involvement in Africa was "a major obstacle to trust on the part of the American people that the Soviets want peace and want to have a successful detente effort." He said he had conveyed this to Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, directly.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Senate to Vote Today on Deal

Khaled Thanks U.S. for Jets Support

From Wire Dispatches
WASHINGTON, May 14—King Khaled of Saudi Arabia thanked President Carter and members of Congress yesterday for supporting the proposed sale of warplanes to the Arab nation.

In a letter released by the State Department here, King Khaled said he wanted to emphasize that the planes are being acquired for defense, and added that Saudi Arabia is continuing to make every effort in pursuit of a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

The Senate is scheduled to vote tomorrow on a resolution that, if passed by both Senate and House, would disapprove the proposed \$4.8-billion jet fighter deal, which involves Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel.

Saudi Arabia's long-delayed need for the planes has become a matter of pressing urgency because of the continuing and recently stepped up, Communist expansion in the area, King Khaled said. "I want to convey my high esteem and that of the kingdom for your leadership to complete the sale," he said.

King Khaled's letter was presented in Washington by the Saudi ambassador and then delivered to Mr. Carter at Camp David, formerly according to the State Department.

Meanwhile, Saudi Foreign Minister Saud al-Faisal said his nation has made its plans for the F-15s clear.

"Saudi Arabia has repeatedly made clear that the planes are for its defense and are to be placed where they will be most secure against surprise attack and can best protect our holy cities and other population centers," said Mr. Faisal, in a statement released following his meeting with former President Gerald Ford in Palm Springs, Calif.

The location of the planes and their defense mission was determined by Saudi Arabia and communicated to U.S. officials long before the deal was announced.

The report said that "perhaps the most potentially dangerous form of sex fraternization [in] the Army today is dating between officers or noncommissioned officers and enlisted women."

The study called current guidelines for such dating "inadequate," adding that "fraternization now encompasses socialization, dating, courting and marriage." The report recommended that the Army "define unacceptable fraternization."

Currently, there are 5,737 female and 77,776 male commissioned officers in the Army, or 7 percent women, and 47,374 female and 623,826 male enlisted people, or about 7.5 percent women. The report recommended that the number of enlisted women be increased to 75,000 by 1983, or 13 percent of the total force.

The report recommended a number of steps in addition to fraternization.

Women Are Gaining an Increased Share of Job Market in U.S.

Study Finds Army Unable to Cope With Females

By George C. Wilson
WASHINGTON, May 14 (WP)—Army leaders have not yet learned how to cope with the growing number of women in their ranks and need special training, according to the most detailed study conducted by the Army on the subject.

According to the report that has just been released, the Army should recognize that fraternization now includes officers dating and sometimes marrying enlisted people, a social phenomenon so widespread that new guidelines are required.

Despite that and other difficulties such as pregnancies, the report concluded that "the problem of utilization of female soldiers does not appear to be appreciably greater than that associated with male soldiers."

The Army's present guidelines on fraternization are designed to discourage male officers from dating enlisted women. But, the report noted, there are no rules or laws specifically forbidding fraternization.

"The increasing numbers and expanding role of women in the Army," the report said, "particularly in specialties and units formerly the exclusive domain of men, have generated an assortment of troublesome social concerns loosely lumped together under the label of sex fraternization."

"Natural as it seems in view of contemporary America's liberal attitudes toward sex," the report continued, "sex fraternization is seen as a clear distraction and threat to expedient mission accomplishment," especially in isolated units.

Women will remain "distractive" to men as long as they remain a small minority in the Army, the report said, and this status imposed on them "social pressures far beyond those normally endured in the civilian world."

Number of Working Wives Continues to Increase

Study Finds Army Unable to Cope With Females

WASHINGTON, May 14 (UPI)—Putting off marriage and children longer, women are gaining an ever-increasing share of America's jobs and now make up 41 percent of the total labor force, the Census Bureau reported yesterday.

Profiling the U.S. population, the bureau said that the labor force topped the 100 million mark for the first time last year with a gain of nearly 14.7 million workers in the period from 1970 to last year. Women accounted for 57 percent of that growth and now hold 41 million jobs.

In 1960, the bureau reported, 38 percent of all American women were employed while last year, 48 percent of the women had jobs. During the same period the proportion of men working dropped from 83 to 80 percent.

The ratio of males to females in the civilian labor force declined from 2-to-1 in 1960 to 1.44-to-1 last year.

The bureau said that the number of working wives continued to increase, rising from 40.5 percent in 1970 to 46.4 percent last year.

Young women are delaying marriage and childbearing longer. About 43 percent of the women married in the 20-24 age group last year had not borne children, compared to 36 percent in 1970 and 24 percent in 1960.

The number of women in their early 20s who have not married went from 36 percent to 45 percent between 1970 and last year.

Based on interviews with some 53,000 households interviewed monthly, the report pulls together assorted population figures mentioned in earlier surveys. An estimated 1,914,000 unmarried adults of the opposite sex were living together last year, an 83-percent increase since 1970.

The marriage rate went up marginally from 9.9 per 1,000 in 1976 to 10.1 last year but was still

In Overnight Coup

Pro-Leftist Regime
Toppled in Comoros

PARIS, May 14 (UPI)—A group of opposition politicians and disgruntled army officers seized power in the Comoro Islands yesterday from pro-Communist President Ali Soilih. French government officials said.

The coup was carried out under the leadership of a former minister, Said Athoumani, and Col. Mustapha Cuanjo, according to radio re-

ports from the impoverished Indian Ocean archipelago.

All telephone communications to the 838-square-mile island country that stretches between Mozambique and Madagascar were cut and the Moroni international airfield was shut, officials said.

There were no immediate reports of any fighting in the overnight coup. In a broadcast monitored by French radio stations on Reunion Island, Col. Cuanjo appealed to the 300,000 inhabitants to stay calm.

Mr. Athoumani was a close aide of President Ali Soilih on Aug. 3, 1975.

Complaints of Refugees

The Comoros, a self-governing French territory until the declaration of independence on July 6, 1975, is a largely agricultural country whose main products are vanilla, copra, perfume and tropical fruits. Only about one-fourth of the children receive any education.

In recent months, several hundred refugees have fled to Mayotte, an island in the archipelago whose population refused to join the other islands and voted to remain a French overseas possession.

The refugees have been charging that under Mr. Soilih — an agricultural expert turned politician — the regime was enforcing far-left socialism patterned on early Maoist Communism in China.

They said that Mr. Soilih's government had lost the support of the predominantly Moslem population because of its anti-religious policies.

Mr. Soilih also was embroiled in a diplomatic tug-of-war with France over Mayotte.

In petitions to the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, Mr. Soilih has attacked France for refusing to let his government take over Mayotte and once said "France is the No. 1 enemy of the Comoran people."

Thirteen months ago, he announced he had crushed a plot to assassinate him and in the next few weeks arrested numerous political opponents, including several cabinet ministers of the toppled Abdallah regime.

Zaire Attack
Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

darmes attacking Mutshatsha were helped by whites, identified as Cubans. The attack took place at 10 a.m. and was pushed back after 2½ hours, the agency said.

President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire had called an urgent meeting of the army general staff while the secretary of state for foreign affairs called ambassadors from the United States, France, Belgium, Morocco and China to ask for their help in defeating the invasion.

A roving Zaire ambassador was immediately sent to Paris, where the Zaire foreign minister is, and other Western capitals. It was reported.

Last year's invasion lasted 2½ months and was only completely beaten back on May 20 after retreating Zaire troops were reinforced by Moroccan and Ugandan troops, with France supplying military air transport and ammunition. The United States other military equipment and Egyptian air force personnel.

Philippine Collision

MANILA, May 14 (AP)—A woman was killed and another person was missing after a small interisland cargo ship sank in a collision with a 3,231-ton tanker carrying 30,000 barrels of gasoline and diesel fuel, the Philippine Coast Guard said today.

On Incursion by Troops

China Calls Russia Alibi Unsatisfactory

BELGRADE, May 14 (AP)—China was not satisfied with the Soviet explanation of the recent crossing of Soviet soldiers into Chinese territory, along the Siberian border, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from Peking yesterday.

Tanjung quoted a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman as saying: "The Soviet explanation does not reflect reality. We are not satisfied."

Two days ago Yu Chen, the Chinese deputy foreign minister, presented the Soviet Embassy with a sharp note protesting the intended military provocation on the Ussuri River, saying Soviet soldiers penetrated into Chinese territory and beat and maltreated Chinese citizens.

The Soviet Union granted that border guards had crossed into China, but they said it was by mistake and denied any maltreatment of Chinese citizens.

Meanwhile, China's military policymaking body, again asserting

that the Soviet Union wants to subjugate China, has ordered intensified training, especially in anti-tank, anti-aircraft and anti-paratrooper fighting.

China's official news agency said the order by the Communist Party Central Committee's military commission "stressed military training with an eye to actual combat."

It also said, "All units should strengthen training in protecting themselves against atomic, chemical and germ weapons."

Cuba Stand Is Strong

(Continued from Page 1)

and through such intermediaries as Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

While the Russians, Mr. Carter said, might gain some short-term influence "on the long term basis, I think that our own relationship with the African people, our absence of racism against black people now, our commitment to economic aid rather than military aid, would be a very significant factor."

He said that because "the Soviets are atheistic" and most of the African leaders "are deeply religious people," the United States would come out ahead.

Cubans Reported in Zambia

WASHINGTON, May 14 (UPI)—The number of Cuban mili-



Radicals with helmets and masks watch riot police from a tower at Japan's Narita airport.

Despite Presence of 8,000 Policemen

Guerrillas Bomb Tokyo Airport Station

TOKYO, May 14 (UPI)—A band of urban guerrillas firebombed a communications station near Tokyo's controversial new international airport yesterday despite the presence of 8,000 policemen at the unopened installation.

The group of six or seven men overpowered a guard at the radio relay station by throwing incendiary bombs into the building.

Airport officials said that the sabotage would not have affected aircraft landing even if the airport had been open because standby transmitters were working. The transmitter was quickly repaired.

Earlier yesterday, Japanese police increased bodyguards for Cabinet ministers and announced they would seize 36 buildings controlled by urban guerrillas in preparation for the airport's opening.

Seitaro Asanuma, the national police director, said the measures were part of a new policy of "mobile warfare" against the radicals, who have delayed the opening of the airport at Narita for several years.

Opening Delayed

They stormed the control tower in mid-March, smashing up computer equipment with axes to post-

pone a scheduled March 20 opening.

The government of Premier Takeo Fukuda later set May 20 for dedication of the \$2.5-billion terminal, 41 miles northeast of Tokyo. The guerrillas swore to keep the airport closed.

Emergency legislation allowing the police to seize any leftist-controlled building within three kilometers of the airport was hurriedly passed by parliament Friday.

Radical organizations control an estimated 36 structures — ranging from crude huts to the three-story concrete "Fortress No. 1" near the south end of the runway — in a security zone around the airport.

Most of them are built on the lands of farmers opposed to the new airport and have been used as living quarters, hospitals and weapons factories, officials say.

A special task force of 450 policemen searched 13 of the buildings Friday and a police spokesman said they would begin seizing all of them today.

Services
For Moro

(Continued from Page 1)

munity and did not step up to greet the pontiff.

Among those in the U.S. delegation were Joseph Califano Jr., the secretary of health, education and welfare, Rep. Frank Annunzio, D-Ill., and Sen. Pete Domenici, R-N.M.

Foreign Representatives

Most West European countries sent representatives of cabinet rank or high officials of leading political parties.

Pope Paul and Mr. Moro had been personal friends for more than 30 years. They met when Mr. Moro headed a Catholic lay organization, a use contrary to previous assurances given to us.

Mr. Asanuma, director of the National Police Agency, told a meeting of provincial police chiefs in Tokyo that authorities had decided to shift from defensive tactics to "mobile warfare" to frustrate the guerrillas. He later flew to Narita by helicopter to inspect the security situation.

The airport will open under guard of 13,000 policemen brought in from all parts of Japan. About 8,000 already are on duty.



Trapped by fire in Ankara, a man struggles to escape through small fifth-floor window (above, arrow), then jumps to his death (right). Fire started Friday in a third-floor handbag factory and spread rapidly to shops and businesses on other floors. Thirty-four persons were killed — at least 6 in leaps from building — and more than 100 hurt.

'In Interest
of Rhodesia' U.S. Army Report Urges
Training About Women

(Continued from Page 1)

Friday called to discuss the report, which now goes to the Army command for consideration, two officials expressed different views on the pregnancy issue.

Robert Nelson, assistant secretary of the Army, said that pregnancy should be viewed as "temporary medical disability" that does not warrant being kicked out of the Army or being put on leave without pay on grounds the affected troops could not be deployed with their Army units.

But Lt. Gen. DeWitt Smith Jr., the Army's personnel chief, said of new mothers: "If a bugle is blown, they can't be babysitting."

Strength requirements for the various jobs in the Army so that women are neither frozen out of certain specialties nor given heavier tasks than they can handle.

New rules that would require discharging a pregnant soldier once a doctor determined she could not be deployed or else putting her on leave without pay until she was physically able to return to duty.

The report, entitled "Evaluation of Women in the Military," said that pregnancy is perceived in the field as the greatest impediment to the full integration of women in the Army.

In fiscal 1977, 15 percent of women soldiers became pregnant.

Pregnancy Problem

The report, entitled "Evaluation of Women in the Military," said that pregnancy is perceived in the field as the greatest impediment to the full integration of women in the Army.

In fiscal 1977, 15 percent of women soldiers became pregnant.

Strength requirements for the various jobs in the Army so that women are neither frozen out of certain specialties nor given heavier tasks than they can handle.

New rules that would require discharging a pregnant soldier once a doctor determined she could not be deployed or else putting her on leave without pay until she was physically able to return to duty.

The report, entitled "Evaluation of Women in the Military," said that pregnancy is perceived in the field as the greatest impediment to the full integration of women in the Army.

In fiscal 1977, 15 percent of women soldiers became pregnant.

Strength requirements for the various jobs in the Army so that women are neither frozen out of certain specialties nor given heavier tasks than they can handle.

New rules that would require discharging a pregnant soldier once a doctor determined she could not be deployed or else putting her on leave without pay until she was physically able to return to duty.

Women Get
Jobs in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

ish origin \$10,260. Families headed by females had a median income of only \$7,210 compared with a husband-wife family whose median income was \$16,200.

In 1976, about 25 million persons or 12 percent of the population were below the poverty level — with blacks making up 30 percent and Hispanics 11 percent of the poor people. The elderly accounted for another 13 percent.

There were 24.5 million blacks in the population in March of last year, representing 11.5 percent of the total. Persons of Spanish origin numbered 11.3 million. Their total included 6.55 million persons of Mexican origin, 1.74 million from Puerto Rico, 880,000 from Cuba, and 2.30 million from Central or South America or other Spanish locations.

The birthrate last year was 15.3 per 1,000 population, up from 14.7 in 1976 and 1975. The death rate edged downward to "a historic low" of 8.8 per 1,000, compared with 8.9 in 1976 and 1975.

Dayan Visits Finland

HELSINKI, May 14 (AP)—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan arrived here yesterday for a three-day visit.

Signs Secret U.S. Pact

Israel Vows Cluster-Bomb Curb

WASHINGTON, May 14 (NYT)—Israel has signed a new secret agreement with the United States renewing a pledge — violated during its March raid into Lebanon — not to use U.S.-supplied cluster bombs except under special wartime conditions.

The agreement, in the form of an exchange of notes dated April 10 and 11, has been transmitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House International Relations Committee, but is classified secret and its contents will not be made public officially.

Disclosure of the agreement was made by Rep. Paul McCloskey Jr., R-Calif., who made available to The New York Times a letter from the State Department on the subject. Rep. McCloskey, a longtime critic of the use of the cluster bomb, which is a particularly devastating anti-personnel weapon, had raised questions about Israel's use of the bomb in Lebanon.

Last month, State Department officials disclosed that Israel, in using the cluster bomb, violated a secret agreement with the United States made in 1976. Under that accord — reaffirmed in the latest document — Israel agreed only to use the weapon in a war with Arab states comparable in scale to the 1967 or 1973 wars and only against Arab armies, U.S. officials said.

The Israeli action in southern Lebanon was against Palestinian guerrilla forces; witnesses said that Palestinian refugee camps were hit.

The letter to Rep. McCloskey from Douglas Bennett Jr., assistant secretary for congressional relations, said that Israel "used cluster bomb units (CBUs) during the military operation in southern Lebanon, a use contrary to previous assurances given to us."

Mr. Bennett said that the United States "requested, and has received a reaffirmation of Israel's acceptance of stipulations and conditions on the use of CBUs."

"This reaffirmation is in the form of a classified agreement con-

cluded by an exchange of notes dated April 10 and 11, 1978, and which has been transmitted" to the committees.

Mr. Bennett added that "we have also expressed our strong concern to Israel that effective procedures be instituted to ensure that the assurances given the United States are known and effective in the context of Israeli decision-making."

Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said in an interview with the Israeli newspaper Yediot Aharonot on

April 21 that the matter of the cluster bombs "constituted an error."

He said that he was unaware of the Israeli commitments not to use the bomb and, from the U.S. point of view, "they have a case and I told them so."

"In such a case, truth is the best thing," he said. "I repeat: Had I known about the existence of the letter of commitment I would have considered the matter differently." He said that arrangements have been made to avoid a repetition.

PLO Vows to Continue
Attacks Against Israel

BEIRUT, May 14 (AP)—A Palestinian guerrilla leader has vowed to continue attacks against Israel from southern Lebanon, despite UN peacekeeping forces deployed along the border.

"Although we remain committed to avoiding clashes with the UN forces, we will find a way to get past the wall they are trying to put up," Zuhair Mohsen, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization's military wing, said in an interview published today in the Beirut magazine Monday Morning.

"We have promised not to shell the occupied areas from Lebanese territory, and we will honor that promise unless we are first shelled by the [Israeli] enemy," he said. "But we will continue to strike at the enemy inside occupied territory."

His declaration coincided with a statement in the magazine by the commander of the UN Truce Force in Lebanon, Maj. Gen. Emmanuel Erskine of Ghana, that the guerrillas must cease attacking Israel from southern Lebanon while the UN force remained in the region.

Gen. Erskine said that the PLO-Lebanese agreement — governing the presence of the armed guerrillas

in southern Lebanon and permitting their cross-border raids against Israel — was in conflict with the UN mission there.

Mr. Mohsen also disclosed that 600 Israeli troops who entered Lebanon during the Israeli invasion March 15 have begun withdrawing.

In other developments, it was reported yesterday that as many as 14 persons were killed in an attack on a Christian militia headquarters. Elsewhere, Israeli forces returned yesterday to three southern Lebanese towns that they had vacated on April 30, southern Lebanese villagers reaching here reported.

These forces descended on Zabqine, 13 kilometers southeast of Tyre, from mountain roads they had carved during the invasion, the travelers said. Israeli armored vehicles also entered Tibnine and the adjacent town of Ain Mizrab, they said.

Officials of the UN force in Lebanon said that they have no information about the reported Israeli moves.

Tibnine and Ain Mizrab were taken over by UN Norwegian troops after the Israeli pullback. Zabqine is protected by UN French and Senegalese troops.

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBUQUERQUE	17	63	overcast	MADRID	20	68	clear
ANAKARA	13	55	overcast	MILAN	25	77	cloudy
ATHENS	20	68	cloudy	MUNICH	17	63	clear
BEIRUT	20	68	cloudy	MONTREAL	16	61	cloudy
BELGRADE	17	63	sunny	MOSCOW	13	55	overcast
BELIN	11	52	showers	MUNICH	14	57	showers
BIRMINGHAM	16	61	showers	NEW YORK	17	63	cloudy
BUDAPEST	16	61	showers	OSLO	11	52	clear
CARACAS	26	79	rain	PARIS	12	54	overcast
CASABLANCA	10	50	overcast	PRAGUE	11	52	overcast
COPENHAGEN	10	50	overcast	ROME	17	63	clear
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	clear	SOFIA	14	57	showers
DUBLIN	10	50	showers	STOCKHOLM	14	57	cloudy
EDINBURGH	7	45	overcast	TEHRAN	26	79	clear
FLORENCE	16	61	cloudy	TEL AVIV	23	73	clear
FRANKFURT	11	52	showers	TUNIS	16	61	overcast
GENEVA	11	52	overcast	VIENNA	18	64	clear
HAARLEM	12	54	overcast	WARSAW	16	61	cloudy
HELSINKI	12	54	overcast	WASHINGTON	17	63	cloudy
ISTANBUL	18	64	clear	ZURICH	14	57	showers
LAS PALMAS	20	68	clear				
LISBON	25	77	rain				
LONDON	9	48	clear				
LOS ANGELES	23	73	cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings in U.S. and Canada of 1700 hours, unless otherwise noted.)

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1200 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

The harder your day, the harder we try.

We rent cars in more countries and serve more airports around the world than anyone else. And we understand the problems of travelling — the waiting around at airports, the crowds, the delays.

That's why, when you rent a car from Avis, you get more than just a car and competitive prices. You get friendly, helpful people.

AVIS





SKY SNAKE — Tornado funnel pitches across the sky over Interstate 35 near Braman, Okla., late last week, touching down near the Chikaskia River, causing minor injuries.

Quiet, Intensive Lobbying in U.S.

Big Guns Aim at Union Organizing

By John H. Averill

WASHINGTON, May 14—At 7:30 on a recent morning, Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., was visited at his Senate office by an unlikely pair of lobbyists: two striking furniture workers who were praising a bill to help labor unions organize nonunion businesses.

As one of the Senate's most militant conservatives, Sen. Allen might seem an unpromising target for such a sales pitch.

Yet he listened politely as Ed Bolden and Wayne Scott of Dothan, Ala., told how they had won an organizing election at their plant only to be denied collective bargaining negotiations. As a consequence, they said, they had been on strike since July but the company continued to operate with strikebreakers.

Significant Victory

True to form, Allen said that he could not support the bill. Nevertheless, the two amateur lobbyists came away with what the top brass of the AFL-CIO regard as a significant victory. Sen. Allen, the Senate's most skilled obstructionist, promised that he would not lead the filibuster that other opponents intend to mount when the bill reaches the Senate floor.

The bill, entitled the Labor Law Reform Act of 1978, has received relatively little public attention. Yet it is labor's No. 1 legislative priority and quietly has generated almost as much of a political fight as the recent one over the Panama Canal treaties.

Indeed, the \$7.5 million estimated to have been spent by business and labor to oppose the bill is believed to exceed even the huge sums involved in the Panama treaty dispute that tied up the Senate for 10 weeks and ended a month ago.

On the basis of the money and emotion invested alone, the labor bill is shaping up as one of the classic labor-management legislative confrontations of the century.

Important Bill

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations describes the bill as the most important labor legislation since the passage in 1935 of the Wagner Act, which created the National Labor Relations Board and broadened the right of workers to join unions.

After organized labor's unexpected defeat on the common situs picketing bill in the House last year, about 500 business organizations joined in a common front called the National Action Committee on Labor Law Reform with the aim of killing the labor bill. The

frequently divided labor movement has shown unusual cooperation in support of the bill.

The result has been an avalanche of mail from both sides to members of Congress. Money also has gone for mass fund-raising appeals, opinion polls, newspaper advertisements and printing of millions of circulars.

Management contends that the bill would be inflationary, costly to taxpayers and "unfairly put the power of Uncle Sam behind union organizing efforts because unions can no longer do it on their own."

Undue Delays

Labor argues that the bill is needed to deal with businesses, particularly in the South, that refuse to bargain fairly with unions and to reduce what labor calls undue delays in obtaining organizing elections.

To publicize its problems and to lobby members of the Senate, the AFL-CIO recently brought to Washington from around the country a dozen workers described as victims of unfair labor practices. Two of them were the striking Alabama furniture workers who called on Sen. Allen.

At a subsequent press conference, the Alabama said that workers at the Charles Manufacturing Co. in Dothan had voted 104 to 23 in March of last year to join the

United Furniture Workers Union. But they said that the company "refused to bargain in good faith" on grounds that the union did not represent a majority of the workers.

The Alabama said further: "A strike was called on July 11, 1977, whereupon management hired 150 strikebreakers. Although the [National Labor Relations] Board issued a complaint against Charles in October, 1977, the striking employees still remain without a contract or a job."

Among other things, the bill would:

- Provide deadlines of 21 to 75 days after the required petitions are submitted for the NLRB to conduct union-representation elections to determine if workers want a union affiliation.
- Call for time-and-a-half back pay for workers dismissed illegally for union activities.
- Provide for equal-time access to workers by union representatives when management talks to employees during working hours in the midst of organizing drives.
- Permit the government to deny federal contracts for up to three years to companies that deliberately violate NLRB orders aimed at protecting workers' rights.
- Require employers to compensate workers for wage and benefit improvements lost during illegal bargaining delays.

© Los Angeles Times

Abuse on Farms Feared

U.S. Law Allowing Child Labor Is Hit

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON (WP)—When Congress voted last year to let children as young as 10 work as harvest laborers, proponents painted a pastoral scene, worthy of Norman Rockwell, depicting happy farm children gambling for money for a Saturday movie.

Another set of pictures has emerged at the Labor Department, where regulations have been drafted to implement the law. One was a montage of bureaucratic red tape. Another was, as a witness said, a "portrait of dark-skinned children in the cotton fields again."

The Labor Department, which did not want the law in the first place, was caught in the crossfire between those who said the regulations were more restrictive than Congress intended and those who said that they were too lenient.

One issue is whether the 1977 amendment to the Fair Labor

Standards Act, which permits the Secretary of Labor to grant waivers dropping the minimum age for agricultural work from 12 to 10 under certain conditions, would allow harvest work by children of migrant workers.

The amendment requires that working children commute daily from their permanent residence, but the regulation defines residence as "the place where the minor normally resides with the minor's parent."

Abuse Feared

If that place is a migrant labor camp, the door would be open to use 10-year-old migrant children in the fields, according to the National Association of Farm Worker Organizations, which is scheduled to testify today in the second day of hearings on the proposals.

In general, according to the National Consumers League and others who attacked the proposals, the legislation would make field labor by 10-year-olds the rule rather than the exception, inviting displacement of adult workers with danger and exposure of youngsters to danger from machinery, pesticides and overwork.

On the other hand, Rep. William Cohen, R-Maine, and the Washington State Farm Bureau — representing potato and berry producing areas that led the demand for the

lower minimum age — complained that the rules were too restrictive.

Contending that potato and berry harvesting in Maine is a family and community affair that has never been open to abuse, Rep. Cohen said that growers should not be made to seek individual waivers with evidence in each case that older workers are not available.

Herbert Cohen, assistant administrator of the Labor Department's wage and hour division, said that neither Congress nor the department had any intention of permitting migrant children to work.

Brzezinski Trip to Peking Will Include Others

WASHINGTON, May 14 (WP)—Presidential assistant Zbigniew Brzezinski will take several senior State Department and Defense Department officials with him to Peking late this week on a mission to continue dialogue with Chinese leaders, White House sources said yesterday.

The officials include Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs; his deputy, William Gleysteen Jr., a leading expert on Chinese matters and formerly deputy chief of the U.S. Mission in Taiwan; and Morton Abramowitz, deputy assistant secretary of defense for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

Also accompanying Mr. Brzezinski will be four National Security Council assistants: Samuel Huntington, author of the U.S.-Soviet policy assessment known as Presidential Review Memorandum 10; Michael Okkenberg, and Michael Armacost, NSC specialists on China and Japan, respectively, and Benjamin Huberman, specialist on science and technology.

Mr. Brzezinski's mission, which is to include stops in Tokyo and Seoul after the May 20-23 visit to Peking, has been described as "a consultation trip on a broad range of issues" rather than a negotiating trip to arrange normalization of relations between the two countries.

NORAD Sets 4-Day Test

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., May 14 (UPI)—The North American Air Defense Command says it plans to test its warning and defense systems on the U.S.-Canadian border and along the coasts of the two countries for four days beginning tomorrow.

Frustration, Pay Cited

White House Losing 7 Blacks on Staff

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, May 14 (NYT)—Seven of the 19 blacks on the White House staff have resigned or are leaving, some for higher-paying jobs, others out of frustration with the Carter administration, three high-ranking officials reported yesterday.

A black who has submitted his resignation said that it was coincidental that the departures were taking place within six weeks. "There was no black caucus on this," he said.

The blacks on the White House staff, however, have been a tight-knit group and they have talked among themselves frequently about their problems and frustrations.

The first to leave, about 10 days ago, was Kurt Schmoke, assistant director of the domestic council. He is shortly to become the U.S. attorney in Baltimore.

At the beginning of the month, Lawrence Bailey, deputy assistant for intergovernmental affairs, who was earning \$48,000 a year, submitted his resignation, effective tomorrow. He is to take a post in the First African-Arabian Corporation on the West Coast.

On June 9, Dennis Green, associate director in the Office of Management and Budget, will return to an executive position at the Ford Motor Co.

Two Forced Out

Officials said that Edward Smith, of the White House public liaison office, and Amelia Parker, a member of the staff of Carter assistant Hamilton Jordan, had been forced out in reorganization moves. Miss Parker has obtained a job at the State Department in international communications.

The officials said that two more black staff members asked that their names not be disclosed before they announced their plans to resign.

"Each is leaving for a different reason," one said in a telephone interview, adding, "but it is accurate to say that there is concern among the black appointees about their situation, and some are just plain frustrated."

A young black who has been at the White House about half a year, and who intends to stay, confirmed that some were leaving "to get better jobs," but that "other folks are frustrated." He added, "They weren't able to deal the way they

wanted to, their supervisors weren't listening to them and they were not able to communicate the needs of the black community."

Valerie Pinson, an associate for Congressional Liaison and a black who is staying on in a \$42,000 post, commented: "I'm not saying everything is fantastic, but the reason for most leaving is to better opportunities. Unfortunately, the timing is not too good."

One Replacement

A White House spokesman said that the only departing black who definitely will be replaced by a black is Mr. Green. His replacement is to be Frank Raines, who is an assistant director of the domestic council.

Martha Mitchell, the highest-ranking black at the White House, spoke in a recent interview of "animosity and unwillingness of some blacks, both inside and outside the administration, to work with me on specific problems." Miss Mitchell is an assistant to Mr. Carter for special projects.

The blacks are leaving the White House in the aftermath of the disclosure that Mr. Carter had invited Mayor Richard Hatchery of Gary, Ind., to be a presidential assistant for liaison to the black community. Mr. Hatchery indicated that he would be willing to serve as a dollar-a-year consultant while retaining his urban post, but said he would wait a month or more to decide.

Copper Firm Brass Win Town; Most Vote To Take Money, Run

LARK, Utah, May 14—The Majority of Lark's homeowners and renters, in separate balloting, have agreed to accept Kennecott Copper Co.'s offer of financial aid to relocate elsewhere, but those who voted against the offer say they will stay on and continue pressing for more money.

A Kennecott spokesman said that the firm was handing out settlement checks to some people last Thursday, even while voting on the offer was under way. By Friday, 24 Lark residents had picked up relocation checks.

Kennecott offered homeowners an average of \$11,000 each. Renters could get \$1,500 to relocate, plus some extra money for improvements they have made to their homes. In addition, about 30 homes would be moved to nearby Copperton to provide low-cost housing for the town's oldest residents.

The vote among homeowners was 34 to accept, 17 to reject and 3 not voting. Among renters the vote was 44 to accept, 23 to reject or not voting. Each household got one vote in the election.

"The vote went better than I thought it would," said an opponent, Hilda Grabner, the 81-year-old miner's widow who went to Kennecott's annual meeting in New York last week and pleaded with Kennecott to help the townfolk.

"Many people were afraid of the company, that's why they voted to accept," Mrs. Grabner said. "Kennecott told some people if they didn't accept this offer it would be withdrawn and they would get nothing."

A Kennecott spokesman said the firm would not have withdrawn the offer and never told anyone that it would.

© Los Angeles Times

16th Overseas Import Fair

"Partners for Progress"

An event of the first importance for Europe's import trade



August 30 to September 3, 1978, is the time when producers and exporters from Africa, Asia and America gather in Berlin to establish profitable business contacts with European importers at this attractive special fair.

Europe's only fair of its kind for overseas products embodies all the advantages of a concentrated and attractively priced range of goods, with the accent on textiles, footwear and leather goods, furniture, carpets, handicrafts, foodstuffs and gourmet items, technical equipment and semi-products. European importers who are looking for new products and new suppliers to freshen up their stocks and attract more customers will find at this Trade Fair a varied offer which grows wider and more range of years to year.

Come to Berlin! Get in on this source of fresh new contacts!

Expand your range of goods with products from overseas. Take advantage of all the chances that Europe's leading Trade Fair for the import industry — the Overseas Import Fair "Partners for Progress" — can offer you in 1978, more than ever before.

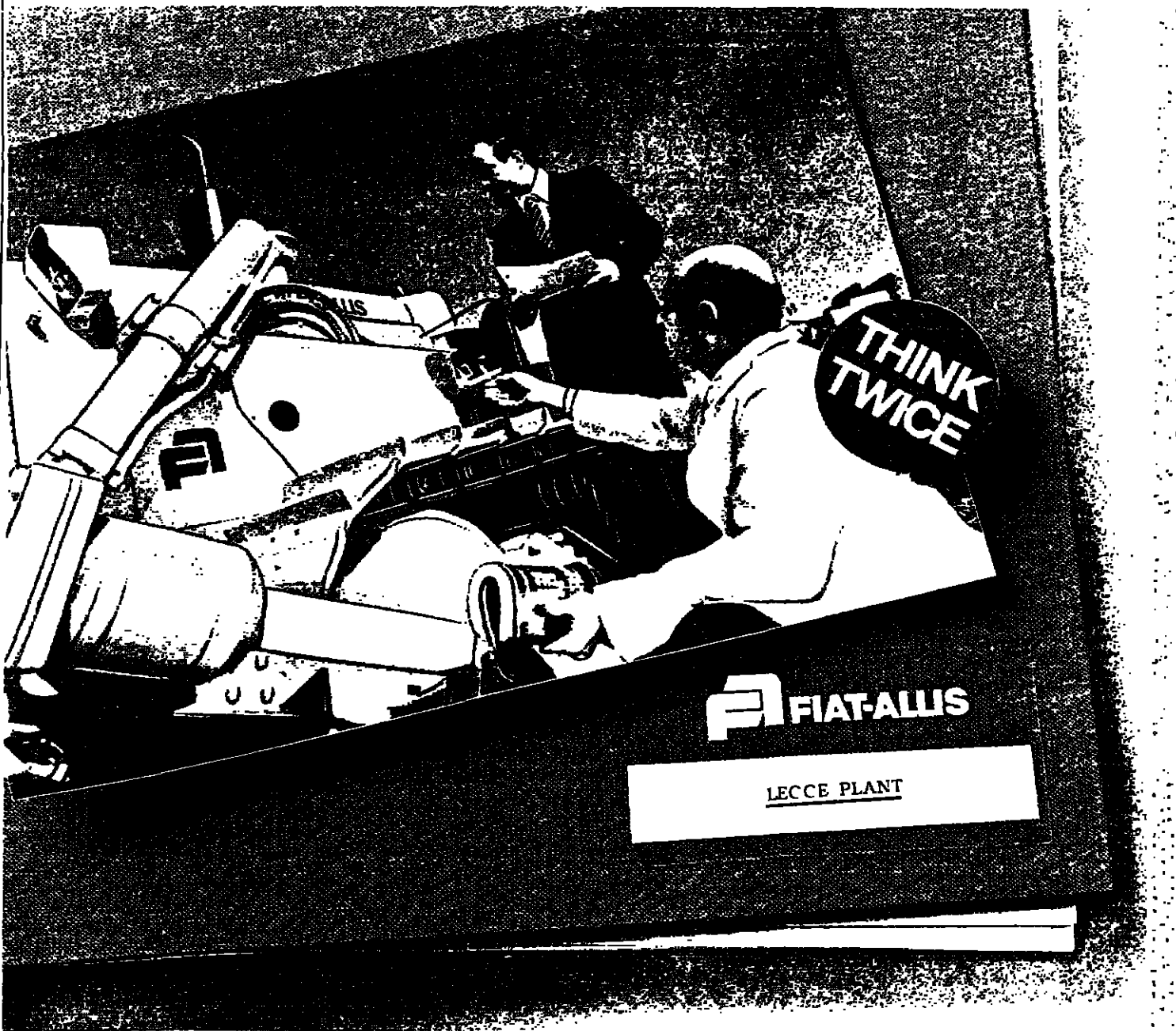
Berlin, August 30 - September 3, 1978

	AMK Berlin Company for Exhibitions, Fairs and Congresses Ltd. International Congress Center Berlin Congress Hall Berlin Exhibition Grounds Berlin Deutschendamm/Palace Berlin
--	---

3. Your sister's laughter.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.



Who flies 747s to the USA from all these cities?

Amsterdam
Bahrain
Brussels
Delhi
Frankfurt
London
Munich
Rome
Tehran

With more 747s than any other airline, we fly you by 747 from all these cities. So you enjoy more head room, leg room and space to walk about in. Plus eight music channels,* two films to choose from,* three different menus in Economy Class and the only 747 First Class upstairs dining room. (Be sure to book your table when you reserve your seat.) **PAN AM**

*Nominal charge in Economy Class.

Pan Am's People



Their experience makes the difference

The Middle East is an important customer in construction equipment. Yet most of their suppliers still build the machines and the components they need halfway around the world.

Not Fiat-Allis. Lecce, Italy, Europe's newest and biggest construction machinery plant, is right at the doorstep of the Middle East. Whether you're shipping by air or by sea, whether you save hours or weeks — when time is money, that can make all the difference.

That's why you'll find Fiat-Allis playing a major role on projects throughout the Middle

East, all the way up to the very biggest jobs like the Port of Bandar Abbas in Iran or the Bakolori Dam in Nigeria.

How did Fiat-Allis develop this kind of international approach? It helps to have the experience of two multi-national leaders like the eleven-billion dollar-a-year Fiat group and Allis-Chalmers. And to have the resources to back up a contractor wherever the job is.

If the Middle East is your place of business, you'll find a lot of good reasons to Think Twice. And think Fiat-Allis.

At Fiat-Allis, it's no coincidence that their biggest factory is only 750 kilometers from the Middle East.

More Than 100 Explosions in U.S.

Refuse Plants Face Blast Risk

By Walter Sullivan

CHICAGO (NYT)—Explosions from discarded ammunition, gasoline cans and other items pose a serious danger at plants that grind up the nation's refuse, which is an increasing source of fuel and salvaged raw materials.

There have been more than 100 explosions, many of them severely destructive. A number of workmen have been injured, at least one fatally. The explosions have occurred when explosive items got past those people assigned to watch

the flow of refuse toward the shredders, or because dust in the system reached explosive densities.

Ways to minimize the danger of such explosions were discussed at the eighth National Waste Processing Conference, held here last week.

The problem was discussed in a paper presented by A. R. Noll and E. T. Sherwin of All-American Environmental Control Corp., a subsidiary of Cargill Inc., a Minneapolis-based international commodity marketing and processing company.

Since 1971, the number of waste-shredding plants in the United States has grown from 27 to 82. As part of that trend, AENCO built a solid-waste processing and resource-recovery installation for New Castle County in Delaware. While processing 800,000 tons of waste in the five years since it began operation, the plant has had 30 explosions.

The national average, from a survey by the Factory Mutual Research Corp. for the Energy Research and Development Administration, now the U.S. Energy Department, has been about one explosion for every 80,000 tons shredded.

After studying various systems designed to reduce the danger of such blasts, the two AENCO specialists recommended that the waste be sorted before it is shredded, rather than afterward as is normally done. They developed a device that blows air through a giant rotating drum, separating the lightweight refuse that is suitable for fuel from the heavier metals and glass.

AENCO went into the waste-processing business, they said, in the belief that solid-waste reclamation "is relatively simple." In designing the New Castle plant, however, the organization did not realize that the refuse would contain "such items as truck engines, truck rear ends, manhole covers and the like." Consequently, the shredders had to be modified.

Provision also was made for explosions equivalent to that produced by six sticks of dynamite. "We never dreamed that we would ignite anything like that amount of explosives," the two specialists said.

The first major explosion was in June, 1973. Inspectors at the picking station sighted two cans of smokeless powder and pulled them out, but somehow one can was returned to the conveyor. The explosion-resistant plant proved adequate and there was little damage.

Later, a series of smaller explosions occurred, including one from 50 cases of discarded perfume that contained almost pure alcohol.

The plant's worst blast, on June 29, 1974, was estimated by federal agents at equivalent to 60 sticks of dynamite. It blew the plant apart, causing \$250,000 in damage and closing production for 16 months. The only injury was a skinned knee, but the cause of the blast remains unknown.

Two years ago an inspector spotted and removed "a strange object" in the household waste. It was an anti-tank mine designed to penetrate 12 inches of armor plate. It was traced to the effects of a deceased Army colonel, who had kept it as a souvenir.

The fatal blast was in November in an experimental plant in East Bridgewater, Mass., that converts trash into fuel. At what stage of the process the explosion occurred has not been made public.

Two years ago an inspector spotted and removed "a strange object" in the household waste. It was an anti-tank mine designed to penetrate 12 inches of armor plate. It was traced to the effects of a deceased Army colonel, who had kept it as a souvenir.

The fatal blast was in November in an experimental plant in East Bridgewater, Mass., that converts trash into fuel. At what stage of the process the explosion occurred has not been made public.

Two years ago an inspector spotted and removed "a strange object" in the household waste. It was an anti-tank mine designed to penetrate 12 inches of armor plate. It was traced to the effects of a deceased Army colonel, who had kept it as a souvenir.

Ambitious Reform Planned

Income Tax to Become Serious Matter in Spain

By James Markham

MADRID, May 14 (NYT)—Leaning over the gold cutlery, the Spanish businessman smiled slyly at Treasury Minister Francisco Ordonez, and turned to the court-pressed across the table.

"Well," he said, glancing out toward the hostess's swimming pool, "I would say that, with the house, the swimming pool, the furniture and the other goods, net wealth could be put at approximately 100 million pesetas."

The guests broke into light laughter.

The subject was a novel one in Spain: paying income taxes.

In the last year, this country has made important strides toward becoming a democratic state. Now a band of young economists and technocrats in the Treasury Ministry is putting together what could be the most ambitious reform to date by Premier Adolfo Suarez's centrist government.

Low Savings

That great nightmare of Western industrial civilization, the income tax, is about to descend in earnest on Spaniards at a time when their economy is in a state of crisis, with savings at low levels and investment spreading throughout industry.

"I can't say that all the people have put themselves at peace with the Lord in this matter," said Jose Victor Sevilla, the director general of taxation. "But there certainly

has been a jump forward. Before, income-tax evasion was the first national sport in this country, even ahead of soccer."

If the government and the parliament permit him, the genial Mr. Sevilla, 35, will oversee a genuine collection of income taxes, armed with a newly mobilized tax bank and about 1,500 tax inspectors—and another 1,000 by next year.

Laws already on the books will permit inspectors, in special cases, to look at citizens' bank accounts and, after trial, send big-time tax dodgers to jail—unheard of in the Spain of Franco.

"Not Colombia"

"People think that the machinery we have works less well than it really does," said Mr. Sevilla. But he acknowledges that his countrymen have not in the past taken the tax man seriously. "This is not Colombia, but neither is it the United States. You know what I would like to see in Spain? The scenes you see in American movies where the guy, grabbed by the cop, says, 'Watch out, I'm a taxpayer.'"

That may take a while.

Spain's first income-tax law went on the books in 1932 under the short-lived Second Republic, but the Franco regime collected only payroll, or withholding, taxes from salaried workers, while huge numbers of the middle and upper classes paid hardly any taxes at all—and the very rich paid even less.

Now, by lowering the taxation rates to levels below those of the rest of Western Europe, Mr. Sevilla and his men hope to collect more revenue and make the tax burden fall more equitably across Spain's social spectrum.

175,000 Used Amnesty

A government-proclaimed amnesty on fraudulent past returns has induced about 175,000 families to "regularize" their standing with the tax authorities, with no questions asked.

"I think that most Spaniards have come around to the idea that they should pay taxes," said Mr. Ordonez, the treasury minister, who has made tax reform the centerpiece of his labors.

Like many things the reformist government is doing, the income-tax law could boomerang against Mr. Suarez's middle-class electoral constituency. The average industrial worker will not be paying more taxes, but self-employed professionals and corporate executives will. Moreover, the very rich will still find themselves, by world standards, lightly taxed, with plenty of legal loopholes to reduce their burdens.

Under the government's proposals, a married couple with two children and an annual income of the equivalent of \$25,000 a year will be taxed at a rate of 16 percent; a similar couple with an income of \$62,500 will be taxed at a rate of 26 percent, but at \$125,000 the rate is only 39 percent.

Trenchant Criticism

Mr. Ordonez has been obliged to anticipate one of the most trenchant criticisms of the income tax: "Where is our tax money going?" asked a recent newspaper editorial. "In other European countries, there are high taxes, but the highways, hospitals, housing and schooling, for example, are infinitely superior."

The newspaper hardly needed to remind its readers that most Spaniards have to pay to get their children educated, that the bloated social security service, whose budget is as large as the state's, is inefficient and corrupt, or that the government subsidizes a range of crippled industries that, in some cases, have been dumped on it by skittish businessmen.

The treasury minister insists that a new law on the control of public expenditure will soon be passed, so that citizens can know where their tax money is going. The new taxes will probably not begin to bite until next year—when their political impact will start to be felt as well.

There is no fiscal conscience in this country," said an adviser to Mr. Suarez. He added, however, "People do have a kind of moral disposition to pay taxes. What they don't know yet is what kind of a trap they are about to fall into."

Writers Why Wait? Publish Your Book in 90 Days

and get expert editing, design, marketing, publicity, promotion and advertising—all under one roof at low costs. Two free books and literature give details and success stories. Write or call Dept. 27

EXPOSITION PRESS, INC.

900 So. Van Ness St., Suite 1100, N.Y.C. 10014

212-695-0200 • 212-695-0201

Two in Rights Group Go on Trial in Tiflis

MOSCOW, May 14 (AP)—Two central members of the Georgian Republic's branch of the "Helsinki" human rights group go on trial tomorrow, the same day as the trial of the group's Moscow founder, Yuri Orlov. Dissidents said yesterday.

The dissidents said that Zviad Gamsakhurdia, leader of the 16-month-old group, and Merab Kostava, another group member, both arrested on April 7 of last year, would go on trial in the Georgian capital of Tiflis. The charge against them is "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda," the same charge as against Mr. Orlov in Moscow. It carries a maximum penalty of seven years in a labor camp followed by up to five years of internal exile.

U.K. Reported To Set Dragnet For Terrorist

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad has launched a dragnet for "Carlos," one of the most wanted men on the list of international terrorists, after a sighting in a London street, the Sunday Telegraph said today.

A police spokesman confirmed that a search had been launched for Venezuelan-born Ilich Ramirez Sanchez, known as "Carlos." "We are making inquiries," he said.

The Telegraph said that "Carlos" had been seen by an Arab employee of an embassy in the Paddington district of London on April 20. He said he had not reported the incident for personal reasons which he declined to elaborate. The nationality of the embassy was not stated.

British Consider School Incentive

LONDON, May 14 (AP)—In a move to keep teen-agers off Britain's swelling unemployment lines, Education Secretary Shirley Williams has proposed paying them as much as 10 pounds (\$18.50) a week if they stay in school after they are 16 years old.

Government officials estimated that the plan could cost the government up to £200 million (\$360 million) a year. But, they stressed, it could eliminate many of the welfare payments made to youngsters who quit school.

"We hope the scheme will persuade about 60,000 youngsters to stay in education or start training in colleges," Mrs. Williams said in a teachers' conference Friday.

Ferry Run Restored For Germans, Danes

BERLIN, May 14 (AP)—The ferry link between the East German port of Sassnitz and Rostock on the Danish island Bornholm has been restored for the first time since World War II, the news agency ADN said today.

It said that the link, which began operating yesterday on a twice-weekly basis, will considerably shorten the travel time from Bornholm to the European mainland. East Germany has another ferry connection with Denmark and one with Sweden.

U.S. to End Sex Discrimination By Naming Hurricanes for Men

WASHINGTON, May 14 (UPI)—Hurricane Norman? That's right. The United States is ending years of sex discrimination in the naming of hurricanes and this season will use both male and female names to designate the storms.

The break with the practice of 25 years was announced Friday by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The switch will begin with hurricanes in the eastern Pacific this year and may be used for Atlantic Ocean hurricanes next year if the World Meteorological Organization agrees to the proposal.

The NOAA said the first tropical storm in the eastern Pacific this year will be named Alicia. The second will be named Bud and then female and male names will be used alternately.

But Who Would Believe This Plot?

By John F. Berry

WASHINGTON, May 14 (WP)—Call it "Strangers on a Plane" and in leading roles have a syndicated columnist and a former psychiatrist who has become one of the world's leading dealers in precious metals, and a volatile Washington bureaucrat. Add some big names in cameo roles, and for locations, a plane cabin. La Guardia Airport and an apartment on Gracie Square on Manhattan's Upper East Side.

Then there's the check for \$24 million.

It all began innocently enough when columnist Joseph Kraft boarded the 2 p.m. shuttle last Tuesday, bound for La Guardia. Mr. Kraft was excited, for that evening there was to be a party to open an exhibition by his artist wife, Polly, at Komblee Gallery on West 52d Street.

New Flow Reported

In their most recent analysis of the drug traffic, West German police concluded that the flow has shifted from the former main sources in Southeast Asia to the Middle East.

The chief entry point for drugs into Western Europe traditionally was Amsterdam, where a Chinese criminal group dominated the trade. The Dutch city is still a major distribution point, but the raw materials may arrive from many directions. An international crack-

down on the Amsterdam traffic, according to the police, caused a shortage of drugs, especially heroin, in Western Europe and encouraged the change in the supply line.

The experts believe that the raw opium, from which heroin is made, is now coming from fields in Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran. While the couriers are mostly Turks, the Ankara government's program to halt illegal sales of its own opium apparently has been effective.

Why drug addiction among young West Germans seems higher than among other Europeans has not been explored.

The easy availability of the drugs from the new courier route may be one answer. The Hannover city prosecutor last month reported that heroin was selling there for the equivalent of \$90 to \$100 an ounce, one-half or one-third cheaper than in Amsterdam.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

LIDO

NORMANDE 116 CHAMPS ELYSEES
NOUVELLE SUPER-REVUE
"Allez Lido"

20 H DINNER DANSANT
1/2 champagne, dinner suggestion (menu)
22 H 30 CHAMP REVUE
D 4 45 2^e SPECTACLE

210-140-
SERVICE
COURTESY

FETE ALCAZAR

REVUE ENTERTENMENT NOUVELLE

52 RUE MAZARINE, 323 02 20 Paris

designed by Dick PRICE

FOLIES BERGERE

Sumptuous New Show
with the Japanese Superstar
GON CHAN

33 RUE RICHER, 770251-770849
CLOSED MONDAY

bistrotique

PRIVATE DISCOTHEQUE
OPEN FROM 10 P.M.
EVERY NIGHT
HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL
3, RUE DE CASTIGLIONE
PARIS 1^{er} • TEL. 260 37 80

U.S. to End Sex Discrimination By Naming Hurricanes for Men

WASHINGTON, May 14 (UPI)—Hurricane Norman? That's right. The United States is ending years of sex discrimination in the naming of hurricanes and this season will use both male and female names to designate the storms.

The break with the practice of 25 years was announced Friday by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. The switch will begin with hurricanes in the eastern Pacific this year and may be used for Atlantic Ocean hurricanes next year if the World Meteorological Organization agrees to the proposal.

The NOAA said the first tropical storm in the eastern Pacific this year will be named Alicia. The second will be named Bud and then female and male names will be used alternately.

Other names on this year's eastern Pacific list are Carlotta, Daniel, Emilia, Fico, Gilma, Hector, Iva, John, Kristy, Lane, Miriam, Norman, Olivia, Paul, Rosa, Sergio, Tara, Vicente and Willa.

But not everyone is a happy with the new trend in hurricane naming.

"I got sick when I heard about it," said one government meteorologist in New York City. "This women's liberation thing is getting to be too much."

The naming of major storms extends back to the early 1800s. Australians were naming tropical storms after women in the late 1800s.

U.S. agencies decided in 1951 to identify tropical storms by the phonetic alphabet such as Able, Baker, Charlie. But in 1952 a new international alphabet was introduced, causing different organizations to use different names for the same storms.

To eliminate the confusion, U.S. agencies began using female names in 1953 and the practice has continued.

But Who Would Believe This Plot?

By John F. Berry

WASHINGTON, May 14 (WP)—Call it "Strangers on a Plane" and in leading roles have a syndicated columnist and a former psychiatrist who has become one of the world's leading dealers in precious metals, and a volatile Washington bureaucrat. Add some big names in cameo roles, and for locations, a plane cabin. La Guardia Airport and an apartment on Gracie Square on Manhattan's Upper East Side.

Then there's the check for \$24 million.

It all began innocently enough when columnist Joseph Kraft boarded the 2 p.m. shuttle last Tuesday, bound for La Guardia. Mr. Kraft was excited, for that evening there was to be a party to open an exhibition by his artist wife, Polly, at Komblee Gallery on West 52d Street.

Mr. Kraft spotted Laurence Silberman, the former ambassador to Yugoslavia, and the two men sat together and began chatting.

It was hot and crowded, so Mr. Kraft took off his coat and placed it on an overhead compartment. Soon a big man squeezed past Mr. Kraft and Silberman, tossing his coat up into the same overhead compartment before squeezing into the window seat and poring over reams of computer printouts.

Surprising Discovery

At La Guardia, Mr. Kraft pulled down Mr. Silberman's raincoat and a suitcase he thought was his, then with the coat under his arm, he dashed for a taxi. It was not until later, when he was hurrying out to the party, that he realized that the coat he had grabbed was not his.

In the pocket of the coat he found a well-stamped passport belonging to a Henry Jarecki. And when Mr. Kraft saw the picture in the passport, he realized that he had grabbed the coat belonging to the big man in the third seat.

But what really shook Mr. Kraft was the next item he pulled from the coat—a check made out to Mr. Jarecki for \$24 million and signed by one William Bagley.

Mr. Kraft also found a notebook containing Mr. Jarecki's home telephone number. "Jarecki's wife answered the phone," Mr. Kraft recalled. "I identified myself, said I had his coat, and added that he probably wanted it back because it had a \$24-million check in it."

Another Celebrity

Mr. Kraft was spending the night at the Gracie Square apartment of Peter Peterson, the former secretary of commerce who is chairman of

the investment banking firm, Lehman Brothers, Kuhn, Loeb Inc.

As it happens, Mr. Jarecki is a celebrity in his own right. He gave up teaching psychiatry at Yale University Medical School in the late 1960s to test his theories of international metals price movements. He is now chairman of the hugely successful, low-profile Moccatta Metals Corp., one of the biggest private dealers in precious metals, in whose Iron Mountain Depository under 26 Broadway is perhaps the world's richest private lode of gold and silver.

Back at La Guardia, Mr. Jarecki had chased Mr. Kraft, then turned vainly to Eastern Airlines' lost-and-found department. Driving home with Mr. Kraft's coat, he got a call on his car phone from his wife, who gave him the Peterson number.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kraft, who was eyeing the clock, fearful that he would be late for his wife's opening party, was making calls. He had, recently, interviewed Frank Borman, chairman of Eastern Airlines, so he called his office, which later reported back that Mr. Jarecki had taken Mr. Kraft's coat.

Mystery Call

When he saw a World Bank stamp in Mr. Jarecki's passport, he called former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, now chairman of the World Bank, on the chance that Mr. Jarecki worked for that organization. Mr. McNamara checked and assured Mr. Kraft that he did not.

Then the Peterson phone rang, and Mr. Kraft says, a voice with perhaps a Spanish accent said: "Is this the Peterson residence? Are you Joseph Kraft, the columnist? Well, this is a lawyer and I just want to tell you that you are in heavy trouble."

The identity of that caller remains a mystery. But the call caused Sally Peterson to order the doorman not to permit the mysterious Mr. Jarecki upstairs if he were to arrive.

But Who Would Believe This Plot?

By John F. Berry

WASHINGTON, May 14 (WP)—Call it "Strangers on a Plane" and in leading roles have a syndicated columnist and a former psychiatrist who has become one of the world's leading dealers in precious metals, and a volatile Washington bureaucrat. Add some big names in cameo roles, and for locations, a plane cabin. La Guardia Airport and an apartment on Gracie Square on Manhattan's Upper East Side.

Then there's the check for \$24 million.

It all began innocently enough when columnist Joseph Kraft boarded the 2 p.m. shuttle last Tuesday, bound for La Guardia. Mr. Kraft was excited, for that evening there was to be a party to open an exhibition by his artist wife, Polly, at Komblee Gallery on West 52d Street.

Mr. Kraft spotted Laurence Silberman, the former ambassador to Yugoslavia, and the two men sat together and began chatting.

It was hot and crowded, so Mr. Kraft took off his coat and placed it on an overhead compartment. Soon a big man squeezed past Mr. Kraft and Silberman, tossing his coat up into the same overhead compartment before squeezing into the window seat and poring over reams of computer printouts.

Surprising Discovery

At La Guardia, Mr. Kraft pulled down Mr. Silberman's raincoat and a suitcase he thought was his, then with the coat under his arm, he dashed for a taxi. It was not until later, when he was hurrying out to the party, that he realized that the coat he had grabbed was not his.

In the pocket of the coat he found a well-stamped passport belonging to a Henry Jarecki. And when Mr. Kraft saw the picture in the passport, he realized that he had grabbed the coat belonging to the big man in the third seat.

But what really shook Mr. Kraft was the next item he pulled from the coat—a check made out to Mr. Jarecki for \$24 million and signed by one William Bagley.

Mr. Kraft also found a notebook containing Mr. Jarecki's home telephone number. "Jarecki's wife answered the phone," Mr. Kraft recalled. "I identified myself, said I had his coat, and added that he probably wanted it back because it had a \$24-million check in it."

Another Celebrity

Mr. Kraft was spending the night at the Gracie Square apartment of Peter Peterson, the former secretary of commerce who is chairman of

the investment banking firm, Lehman Brothers, Kuhn, Loeb Inc.

As it happens, Mr. Jarecki is a celebrity in his own right. He gave up teaching psychiatry at Yale University Medical School in the late 1960s to test his theories of international metals price movements. He is now chairman of the hugely successful, low-profile Moccatta Metals Corp., one of the biggest private dealers in precious metals, in whose Iron Mountain Depository under 26 Broadway is perhaps the world's richest private lode of gold and silver.

Back at La Guardia, Mr. Jarecki had chased Mr. Kraft, then turned vainly to Eastern Airlines' lost-and-found department. Driving home with Mr. Kraft's coat, he got a call on his car phone from his wife, who gave him the Peterson number.

Meanwhile, Mr. Kraft, who was eyeing the clock, fearful that he would be late for his wife's opening party, was making calls. He had, recently, interviewed Frank Borman, chairman of Eastern Airlines, so he called his office, which later reported back that Mr. Jarecki had taken Mr. Kraft's coat.

Mystery Call

When he saw a World Bank stamp in Mr. Jarecki's passport, he called former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, now chairman of the World Bank, on the chance that Mr. Jarecki worked for that organization. Mr. McNamara checked and assured Mr. Kraft that he did not.

Then the Peterson phone rang, and Mr. Kraft says, a voice with perhaps a Spanish accent said: "Is this the Peterson residence? Are you Joseph Kraft, the columnist? Well, this is a lawyer and I just want to tell you that you are in heavy trouble."

The identity of that caller remains a mystery. But the call caused Sally Peterson to order the doorman not to permit the mysterious Mr. Jarecki upstairs if he were to arrive.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

LIDO

NORMANDE 116 CHAMPS ELYSEES
NOUVELLE SUPER-REVUE
"Allez Lido"

20 H DINNER DANSANT
1/2 champagne, dinner suggestion (menu)
22 H 30 CHAMP REVUE
D 4 45 2^e SPECTACLE

210-140-
SERVICE
COURTESY

FETE ALCAZAR

REVUE ENTERTENMENT NOUVELLE

52 RUE MAZARINE, 323 02 20 Paris

designed by Dick PRICE

FOLIES BERGERE

Sumptuous New Show
with the Japanese Superstar
GON CHAN

33 RUE RICHER, 770251-770849
CLOSED MONDAY

bistrotique

PRIVATE DISCOTHEQUE
OPEN FROM 10 P.M.
EVERY NIGHT
HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL
3, RUE DE CASTIGLIONE
PARIS 1^{er} • TEL. 260 37 80

Writers Why Wait? Publish Your Book in 90 Days

and get expert editing, design, marketing, publicity, promotion and advertising—all under one roof at low costs. Two free books and literature give details and success stories. Write or call Dept. 27

EXPOSITION PRESS, INC.

900 So. Van Ness St., Suite 1100, N.Y.C. 10014

212-695-0200 • 212-695-0201

Portugal Holidays see classified

Portugal Holidays see classified

Portugal Holidays see classified

Portugal Holidays see classified

Portugal Holidays see classified

Portugal Holidays see classified

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

مكتبة من الأخبار

News Analysis

Kaunda Faces Decision on Soviet Role

By David B. Ortaway
LUSAKA May 14 (WP)—Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda left here yesterday for state visits in the United States and Britain at a crucial juncture in his country's involvement in the Rhodesia conflict and his future relations with both Washington and Moscow.
The Zambian President, a central actor in the unfolding southern Africa drama, is widely credited with having first awakened the U.S. government's interest in the danger of a "no policy position" toward black Africa. The message was delivered in a dramatic White House speech during his last official visit to Washington in April 1975, and it provoked former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger into launching a major U.S. initiative over Rhodesia a year later.
Mr. Kaunda is returning to the U.S. capital three years later with another warning, this time regarding the need for swift Western action on the still unresolved Rhodesian issue or an escalation of the Soviet and Cuban involvement there is to be feared.
In the near future, the Zambian leader himself must make a crucial decision in this regard: Whether to ask Moscow and Havana for increased military assistance to defend his own country against repeated Rhodesian Army incursions and to check the nationalist guerrilla war now aimed at undermining the multiracial, transitional government in Salisbury.

N.Y. Blast Hits Russian Paper

NEW YORK, May 14 (UPI)—The offices of a Russian-language newspaper were damaged heavily today when an explosion ripped the building's first two floors, police said. No injuries were reported.
Police said that the explosion at the newspaper's midtown Manhattan offices extensively damaged printing facilities and some office space at the headquarters of the Novoye Russkoye Slovo (New Russian Voice).
United Press International later received a telephone call from an unidentified male who claimed that the "Jewish Armed Resistance" was responsible for the explosion, and who said, "Free Anatoli Shcharansky and all Soviet Jews. Never again." Mr. Shcharansky, a dissident leader, was arrested in March, 1977. The Soviet press has accused him of working for the CIA — a charge denied by President Carter.

Blind U.S. Man Wins Ship Suit

NEW YORK, May 14 (NYT)—Three years ago, Arthur Wohl, a social worker for the New York City Housing Authority, booked passage on a cruise to Bermuda with Home Life Ships. His reservations were canceled after the company discovered that he was blind and would be traveling alone, which was against company policy.
Mr. Wohl, 42, took his case to court. After three years, and Saturday presented a \$125 "celebration check" to the Organization for the Blind. Mr. Wohl, who walks with the help of a cane but no dog, said that he is leaving on a cruise Sept. 16.

in the level of Soviet and Cuban involvement in Zambia as well as in the Rhodesian nationalist struggle, although most Western analysts here discount the likelihood of direct Cuban engagement in the fighting inside Rhodesia at this point.

Stop in London

President Kaunda arrived in London last night to meet with Mr. Callaghan before going on to Washington for a two-day official state visit starting Wednesday that will include several rounds of talks with President Carter.

The Zambian leader is an admirer of the President and has often spoken highly of his human rights campaign. Mr. Kaunda is also an excellent barometer of changing moderate African opinion and policy toward the Soviet Union in southern Africa.

Probably the most pro-Western of the front-line leaders, the 54-year-old Zambian leader has found it increasingly necessary to cooperate with Moscow and Havana both to protect his country and build up the Patriotic Front guerrilla army into a credible threat to the former Smith government. He is to receive the Martin Luther King Jr. non-violent peace prize while in the United States. He is traveling to Georgia, Texas, California and New York before returning to Zambia.

Only two years ago, he was alerting Africans in strong colorful language to the danger of Soviet involvement in the Angolan civil war. "A plundering tiger with its deadly claws is now coming in through the back door" of Africa, he said of the Soviet Union and Cuba in early 1976.

By sharp contrast, on Friday he had high praise for the developing



Kenneth Kaunda

cooperation between Zambia and the Soviet Union when he met Soviet Vice President Babken Sarkisov, who is presently leading a parliamentary delegation on a visit here. "It is our sincere hope that your country will pull hard to wipe out our enemies in Southern Africa, Zimbabwe and Zambia where our brothers are being tortured," he told the Soviet official.

During the past six months or so, there has been a slow increase in the number of Cubans present here in Zambia in connection with the training and support of guerrillas belonging to the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), the most moderate wing of the Patriotic Front being supported both by Zambia and the Soviet Union. Western estimates of the total number of Cubans here now seem to vary wildly from only a few dozen to more than 200.

Perhaps the most visible indication of their expanding presence is the Cuban Embassy, which is said to have more diplomats, attaches and secretaries than that of the United States.

5,000 Bees and a Sting Later, Washington Spot Free of Swarm

WASHINGTON, May 14 (WP)—In a short-sleeved shirt and wielding only a soft whisk broom, Washington's volunteer bee collector rescued a swarm of more than 5,000 honey bees that had settled on the window of a downtown restaurant.

As crowds watched on Friday, Thomas Potter, a District of Columbia health official and amateur apiarist, gathered the bees into a portable hive.
It was the fourth time in three days that Mr. Potter had been called to spots in the nation's capital to scoop up swarms of migrating honey bees.

Mr. Potter was stung once on his arm Friday. He told the crowd, "More people die of bee stings every year than die of snake bites... but bees are usually docile and I don't mind an occasional bite. It's good for arthritis."

Mr. Potter, who has been Washington's volunteer bee collector for several years — it is not a position many have sought — keeps a safari hat, bee veil and portable bee hive in his car in late April and early May.

"That's when bees swarm, when the old queen takes off with part of the hive to form a new colony," Mr. Potter said.
He releases the bees in Maryland orchards.

Canal Boosts Yields

Irrigation in India Brings New Life to Parched Land

By William Borders

BIKANER, India (NYT)—Just a few years ago the soil of Pratap Singh's three-acre millet farm north of here was gray and gritty and his crop was scrawny in the best seasons. Now, irrigated by the Rajasthan Canal, which is being cut for 400 miles across northwestern India, the little plot is fertile, almost lush, and its yield has more than doubled.

"The water coming in has made all the difference," Mr. Singh said as he surveyed the fields around him, where until recently the land was almost desert. "That canal has changed the whole face of our village, like a miracle."

The \$400-million irrigation network has changed the face of hundreds of villages in the 20 years since it started, bringing new life to vast tracts. One of the country's major engineering projects, it reflects the vital role of irrigation in agricultural development and the importance of water management in a hot, parched land.
Rain in most parts of India is concentrated in the monsoon from June to September.

Low Yields

The lack of moisture at other times is a principal reason for low average yields — 1,000 pounds of rice an acre in India compared with 3,000 pounds in the United States, for example, or 20 bushels of wheat in India compared to 30 in the United States. It is also a reason that only 20 percent of agricultural land is planted to more than one crop a year, despite the long growing season.

Since India is the world's second most populous country, with 630 million and more than a million added every month, food production is its main task.

"When we are finished here this land will produce 3 million more tons of food grains than it did when we started, a very exciting prospect," said A. S. Kapoor, a civil engineer who supervises the Rajasthan Canal project from a map-

lined office in a converted Maharajah's estate in Bikaner, a 500-year-old former princely capital near the Pakistani border.

As the land becomes more productive it is providing not only food but also jobs and a new life for the brilliantly garbed people of the Rajasthan Desert. It is also easing the burden that often sends them wandering with their camels and goats and bony cattle in search of water.

The canal brings water from northern rivers, the Ravi and the Beas, which, diverted in the preliminary stages of the project, have already made the Punjab the national granary.

So far the main canal is about half built and has reached a fourth of its ultimate potential, irrigating

700,000 acres, an area about the size of Rhode Island. Although its progress has slowed in recent years, it got a big push in February when Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran came to India and promised financial assistance.

"We are ready to help with your canal," he said after flying over the region and commenting on the abrupt change from green to brown as the end of what has been constructed was reached.

According to Mr. Kapoor, supporters of the canal are also encouraged by what they see as an increasing government commitment to irrigation. Forty million acres of farmland are to be irrigated in the next five years, and the amount spent this year on large projects is to be 13 percent above that of last year.

Like most construction in India, the Rajasthan Canal could be com-

pleted more quickly if it made use of less human labor and more machines but that would be considerably more expensive. "And besides," Mr. Kapoor explained, "we're designed to be labor-intensive, to provide jobs and boost the local economy as we go along."

In the slack agricultural seasons, as many as 50,000 people work on the canal, driving 5,000 camels in the 200-foot-wide excavation, hauling the dirt and sand or making bricks to line the main waterway.

After the canal is finished — in the 1980s, according to the present schedule — many of the laborers are expected to stay to work on farms that have become productive. In some areas where the canal has been completed, population density has increased to 300 people a square mile from 15, incidentally helping to reduce the pressures on less productive land.

Texaco Agrees To Give Back \$3.4 Million

WASHINGTON, May 14 (UPI)—The Energy Department said Texaco has agreed to refund \$3.4 million to Gulf Oil Co. of Seattle and to people who bought gasoline or heating oil from Gulf from mid-1973 through mid-1977.

Paul Bloom, the department's special counsel for compliance, said Friday that Texaco signed a consent decree in which the company agreed to the refunds without admitting that it made the alleged overcharges.

About \$2 million is to be paid to Gulf and must be passed on to Gulf customers at lower prices. The remainder will be paid by Texaco directly to former Gulf customers in the states of Washington and Oregon.

Energy Department auditors said that Texaco overcharged Gulf for gasoline and heating fuel between Aug. 19, 1973, and June 9, 1977, by basing its prices on those in effect after May 15, 1973, rather than before that date as required under U.S. regulations.

Rally Leaders Arrested in Iran

TEHRAN, May 14 (AP)—Nine leaders of a group of Communist demonstrators who rallied in the streets of Tehran Wednesday were arrested yesterday, the police said.

The authorities said the group of 200 persons carried banners bearing the Communist hammer and sickle and others with slogans such as "Iranian Workers and Communist Fighters Unite" in a demonstration against the government in central Tehran.

It was the first time since 1952 that a Communist group has open-

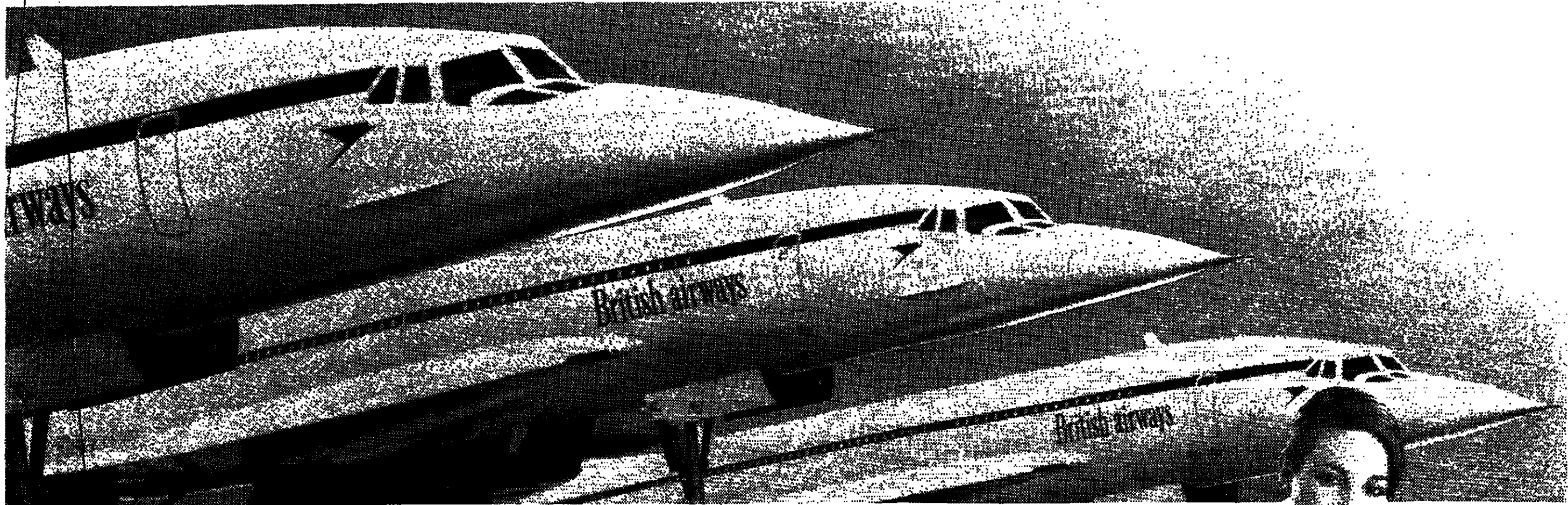
ly demonstrated in the streets. More than 100 persons have now been arrested. Since Tuesday, at least 9 persons have been killed and millions of dollars worth of property destroyed in protests in 34 cities.

Golden Gate Suicide

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14 (UPI)—A woman jogged onto the Golden Gate Bridge, chatted happily with a worker and then leaped to her death when he turned his back.

The world's No. 1 Scotch whisky

British Airways Concorde—your supersonic time-savers to New York Washington and the Gulf

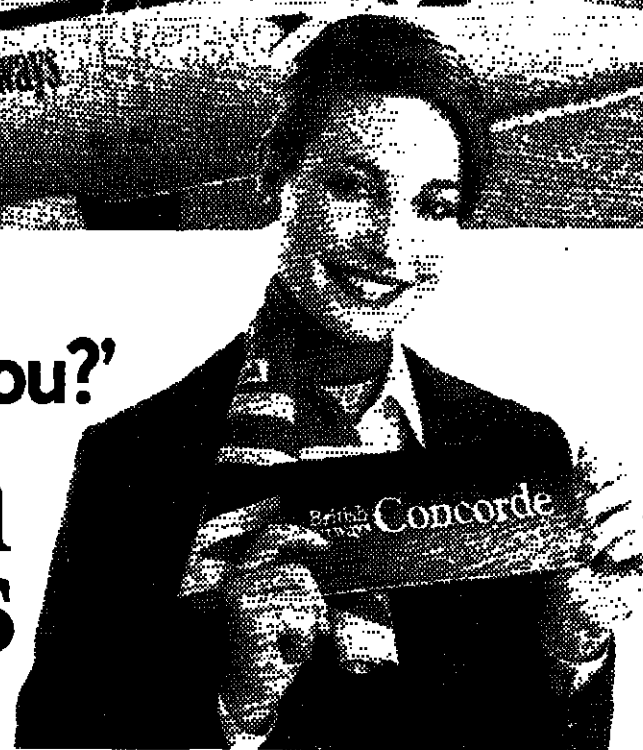


New York: From June 1st British Airways New Yorker will fly 10 times a week! In addition to our present daily flight, there will be an afternoon flight every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Leave London 11.15 (daily) 10.00 (local time)
17.45 16.30 (local time)

Washington: British Airways Concorde flies to Washington every Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Leave London 13.00 — arrive Washington 12.10 (local time).
Bahrain: British Airways Concorde flies London — Bahrain in 4 1/4 hours, every Wednesday, Friday and Sunday. Leave London 14.00 — arrive Bahrain 20.15 (local time).

'Can we help you?'

British airways



Terrorism and Overreaction

One hardly need be Italian for the ordeal of Aldo Moro to leave a lasting impression on the heart; nor be paranoid to wonder about its impression on the mind — about terror spreading to other free societies.

To people in the U.S., that is, in a sense, an ingenious concern. We forget how checked our own history is with terrorism — the Molly Maguires, Haymarket, Ku Klux Klan, let alone such recent manifestations as the Weather Underground, the Symbionese Liberation Army and the FALN of Puerto Rico. That we have experienced and survived terror in our past offers no consolation to anyone, but history does offer a lesson: We need to guard against terror; but we need to guard, with equal diligence, against overreacting to it.

There are few generalizations about terrorism that scholars seem agreed on. But there is one: that the aim of many terrorists is precisely to incite governments to repression, to crack down hard, provoking more unrest — and more repression. As Brian Jenkins of the Rand Corporation has observed, "The government may thus be induced by the terrorists to self-destruct."

There is little danger of that now in the United States. The country has lately learned that surveillance of potential public enemies can lead to surveillance of private political enemies; that the search for radical bombers, unchecked leads to the establishment of White House "plumbers." Indeed, the government is now embarked on the difficult task of providing federal intelligence and law enforcement agencies with clear rules of law for operations.

In the name of controlling terrorism, however, there is some muttering about these

efforts. There is a feeling among some officials that they are being subjected to a kind of no-win restraint. If they monitor a marginally suspicious group, they risk criticism for bending or breaking the rules. If they do not conduct surveillance and the group erupts into criminal action, they risk criticism for incompetence.

Such feelings may be understandable. How defensible they are depends on just how much inhibition the new rules in fact impose. A typical rule involves wiretapping and bugging. In the past, if investigators wished to conduct electronic surveillance of a suspect domestic group, they needed little more authority than their suspicions. Now, under court decisions and executive guidelines, they must obtain a warrant — which means possessing at least some evidence of criminal intent, which is not always present. It is thus conceivable that a potentially troublesome group might escape surveillance for a time; but innocent groups are protected against potentially malign official spying.

In short, a slight risk is offset by a considerable protection for political freedom. The balance does not seem hard to strike, at least in the United States, but it may be harder in societies that feel themselves more vulnerable.

Freedom alone, as we have seen, is no protection against terrorists; on the contrary, the only states safe from them are totalitarian. But those who are tempted to overreact to terror risk, in effect, kidnapping their own freedoms, for with repression we end up terrorizing ourselves.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



The Case for Expanding DNA Research

By J.D. Watson

NEW YORK—I never thought much about my allergies. My parents were for Franklin Roosevelt and against the spoils of our land by senseless land speculators or industrial giants who put steel mills where there had been sand dunes and the prairie warbler had nested. People who went on bird trips or camped in the national forests and wanted to save Mineral King were the right sort, while those who owned big yachts or stripped the rolling fields of Ohio for coal were the bad guys whom we must get laws to stop. So it was natural to make out a modest check whenever Robert Redford or some equally fine fellow asked you to help him defend the environment and fight the polluters who would give us more cancer.

Now, however, I must confess that I didn't respond to Robert Redford's latest appeal. It is not that I am against him as a folk hero, but, though he must be unaware, he and I are, for practical purposes, real enemies. For some of the money he raises for the Environmental Defense Fund is being used to try to stop the experiments we do with "recombinant DNA."

This test-tube-made genetic material now provides an incredibly powerful means to find out what human genes are like. And in so doing it will give us important new ways to think, say, about our immune system, or how our blood cells are made or the nature of the genes that go out of control when cancer arises.

Friend of DNA

This being so, I most certainly am a Friend of DNA and want to work with recombinant DNA to go as fast as possible. In the old days, this impulse would generally be viewed as good for the earth. Now, however, there exist highly vocal groups who think I'm a danger to the world. The Friends of the Earth, the Sierra Club and the Natural Resource Defense Council, as well as the Environmental Defense Fund, all say that our experiments pose a realistic threat to our way of life and must be constrained by their new breed of environmental laws.

All this initially surprised me, since I had always regarded environmentalists as among our most intelligent public groups and thought that the original rules for work with recombinant DNA which had come out of the 1975 Asilomar Conference should more than reassure them. Particularly since I found those guidelines a terrible overkill and probably not at all necessary.

My fellow DNA workers wanted, however, to act more than clean and certainly to give the impression of being responsible citizens. So they suggested that we largely work with specifically enfeebled organisms that would not live well outside our test tubes. And when, after Asilomar, the matter was taken up by the National Institutes of Health, they in turn wanted to look like the perfect guardian of our health and so the guidelines which we now have to live with became more than tough. In fact, they effectively blocked most of the better experiments that directly relate to cancer.

Harsh Rules

As a result, the DNA community is now very unhappy working under harsh rules we do not believe necessary and which waste sums of sorely needed research funds. We now want to relax greatly the guidelines we imposed upon ourselves. Unfortunately, we find this task to be much more complicated than

their original drafting. Our main problem is that in our original statements about recombinant DNA, we kept referring to "potential dangers." Instead we should have said "conjectural dangers," since there was, and still is, not a trace of evidence that any of the experiments pose a threat to those who do them, much less to the general public.

We never expected that we would be branded as polluters by the environmental movement. For until recombinant DNA came along, we always thought we were on their side.

After all, who wants to see our planet not fit for our children to inherit? When they went to court to block DDT or keep the skies of Monument Valley blue, we could only applaud. So why now are we on opposite sides? Can we have on blunders, and can our self-interest as scientists not allow us to see how indifferent we are to the harm we may do? Might, in fact, the professional environmentalists present arguments that we just can't face up to?

I feel strongly this is not the case. Compared to almost any other ob-

ject which starts with the letter D, DNA is very safe indeed. Far better to worry about dangers, or dynamite, or dogs, or dieldrin, or dioxin or drunken drivers, than to draw up Rube Goldberg schemes on how our laboratory-made DNA will lead to the extinction of the human race.

The strains of viruses and cells we work with in the laboratory generally are not pathogenic for man, and all we know about infectious diseases makes it unlikely that the addition of a little foreign DNA will create any danger for those who work with recombinant DNA-bearing bacteria. Even if no special guidelines existed, and we only employed the standard microbiological practices of routine sterilization, we should have no reason to be concerned for our health. Equally important, we should not worry that our experiments will profoundly alter evolution by creating bizarre life forms unlike any seen before.

If this is so, how can we explain the enthusiasm with which so many professional environmentalists wish to shut us down?

Letters

Excusing Crime

I lived in the Spain of the early 50s and the Ireland of the early 60s and saw poverty and the virtual absence of crime.

Yet today thanks to the fact that it is a "liberal" bromide that poverty breeds crime or, to put it the other way, that crime can be explained by poverty, journalists and presidents have the same knee-jerk response to crime. (I put the word "liberal" in quotes because I always felt the word meant freedom from established doctrine and today no one is more a prisoner of the doctrine than the avowed liberal.)

In the Tribune of May 6-7, we find a report of gang violence in Glasgow along with the usual key words: squalor, slums, unemployment, recession, social ills. Similarly, President Carter in denouncing the legal profession said: "I have inspected many prisons and I know that nearly all inmates are drawn from the ranks of the powerless and the poor."

It is my opinion that beliefs like these — either subliminal, as in the case of Ed Blanche, author of the article on the terrorization of Glasgow by gangs or overt, as in the case of President Carter — have a tendency to excuse crime as socially produced thus relieving individuals of responsibility for their acts. And individual responsibility for behavior is at the very foundation of our system of law and order.

In defense of Mr. Blanche, who wrote a very interesting report, there was, along with the usual poverty-slum theme, a hint of a more fundamental explanation of Glasgow's crime. He wrote: "The tradition of violence, fueled by the Scots' reputation as hard drinkers has run through life in Glasgow for the last 100 years and once earned the port city the title of the cancer of the British empire."

Solna, Sweden.

K.H. HECHT.

Historymucking

In an otherwise excellent column entitled "Muckrakers vs. Muck Makers" (HT, April 28), Chalmers M. Roberts states that President Theodore Roosevelt "had just read one such article (which one is not known) before attending a Grid-

iron Club dinner in spring 1906" at which he coined the term "muckrakers."

In fact, it is generally agreed that the article which so inflamed Roosevelt was "The Treason of the Senate," an expose by David Graham Phillips which was then being serialized in Cosmopolitan magazine. This series was a searing attack on members of the U.S. Senate using adjectives outside the realm of objective reporting. Roosevelt supposedly complained that Phillips had gone too far in attacking "poor old Chauncey Depew," the aged senator from New York whom Phillips ridiculed as senile.

As Mr. Roberts points out, Roosevelt, though constrained to observe political protocol, consistently championed the causes of the muckrakers. Perhaps not sufficiently emphasized was the fact that muckraking essentially was a product of the popular magazines rather than the less distinguished daily press of the period.

GREGORY MARTIN.

Dallas.

Racism

I was interested to read your article (HT, May 8) about President Carter and his views on racist behavior by the Russians.

Besides the mote in his own eye, the President might also consider rethinking Great Britain.

Look around you at the Paris police: this is a racially integrated force, ergo you see many black faces. Go to London and regard the Metropolitan police: there are about 100 black faces in a force of some 24,000! Why?

ROBERT BECKER.

Paris.

Disneyland on Nile?

It is so very disgusting to watch the last of the Seven Wonders of the World, the Great Pyramids of Giza, transforming into a degenerate "amusement park" for Cairo's and the earth's suburbanites and tourists. Will they use the Cheops pyramid for the 18th hole of the golf course they plan to build? Or even better, maybe turn the whole place into a miniature

Africa: Sanctioning Some Intervention

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—It is a sobering sequel to the Indochina war, which supposedly discredited foreign military intervention generally, that in one part of the world, black Africa — which once seemed most insistently opposed to the practice than any other — foreign intervention has become almost routine.

Many people will recall, for instance, Africa's trembling rage at the spectacle of U.S. paratroopers dropping into the Congo (now Zaire) in 1965 to rescue threatened white missionaries. Post-independence African vulnerability and humiliation had never seemed so complete.

Yet it turns out that Africans are not so much opposed to intervention in principle as in specific cases of it. Moral pretensions and resolutions of the Organization of African Unity notwithstanding, they are ready to employ or sanction that option selectively when it suits their purposes. They are, in brief, no less pragmatic and no more self-denying than other people.

In Nigeria, President Carter said, "We share with you a commitment to an Africa — free from military interference by outside nations." He warned that intervention aggravates local disputes and "opens the door to a new form of domination or colonialism." But his hosts let him know that Soviet-Cuban intervention on the Angolan or Ethiopian or, prospectively, the Rhodesian mode was fine by them, as it is to many other Africans. Not for them to agree that Africans should settle African disputes.

Lack of Resources

Africans lack the collective political resources — a strong and inclusive regional organization, a confirmed habit of consultation — they would need to soften the harsh

tribal and racial conflicts whose festering invites intervention. Among black African states, perhaps only giant Nigeria, with a well-trained-and-financed army still near its swollen civil-war size, can protect its territorial integrity and otherwise serve its national interests in a crisis without having either to call upon external forces or to tremble lest enemies do.

Nigeria, however, has not been able to translate that power into diplomatic mediating capacity, as it tried to do in the Horn, or so far into leverage in southern Africa. To do that it might have a demonstration of the capacity to intervene — and the very demonstration, by an African state, could rouse the fears of many other African states. The preferred alternative: Capans and Russians.

Few people familiar with development needs and the proclivities of many African elites would casually urge Africans to beef up their military establishments. Its unhappily true, however, that almost all the other Africans have armed forces too small or too weak to cope by themselves with the kinds of challenges and ambitions to which the continent seems increasingly prone.

Interventions

This is the basic condition in which interventions have been conducted in the last few years: by other Africans (in Ethiopia, Zaire), by minority white regimes (in Angola, Mozambique, Zambia), by Russians and Cubans (in Angola, Ethiopia) and by the French (in Mauritania, Chad, Djibouti). I put the United States, which apparently only assisted from off-stage in Angola, in a separate category. Guerrillas, who aren't exactly outsiders, go in their own category.

The French deserve a separate word. They have managed to be militarily useful in Africa for so long without suffering any serious rebuke as "neocolonialists" is a tribute to their deft diplomacy and to the fact that they generally reinforce a satisfactory if conservative status quo. One wishes they could extend their services to countries, mostly in west Africa, though that might not win the same support at home. One also wishes that the British — with the new of money — could quietly work back into the similarly handy gendarme role they played in their former east-African colonies before they retired from ramparts east of Suez.

People in the U.S. find most about southern Africa, where the general expectation that the United States will not intervene both underlies and undercuts the attempts of U.S. diplomacy to arrange peaceable transactions. In a region where everybody and his uncle are prepared to send troops across national frontiers, the United States does not strengthen its handy for-saking the enforcer's role.

Fortunately, intervention in Africa, though it sends geopolitical chills, is not for the United States the most important problem in the world. It's not nearly as important, for instance, as the Middle East or inflation or energy. Anyway, it's not something the United States needs to worry more about than the run of Africans do.

J.D. Watson, director of the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory in New York state, won a 1962 Nobel Prize in medicine for his work on the structure of DNA. This article was written for the Washington Post.

want to turn the pyramids, the tombs of the Pharaohs and he "squalor to be cleared" into a marketable product called "Egypt's Disneyland." The lovely decadent Palm Springs of the Sahara. We have the power to stop it!

SANDEY BACAL.

Sierra Vista, Arizona.

Phrase Making

Your editorial from the Washington Post (HT, May 6) on the political use of corporations refers to Chief Justice John Marshall's "memorable phrase" about the peculiar status of a corporation in law. Actually the reference is much more memorable in the statement of Sir Edward Coke (1552-1634), the eminent jurist and upholder of the common law against illegal exercise of royal power:

"A corporation aggregate of many is invisible, intelligible and exists only in intendment and consideration of the law, it has no soul and is not subject to the imbecilities of the body."

Thus, although the corporation has long been recognized as a legal "person," the limitations which Coke emphasized might have encouraged the Supreme Court to indicate the limits to the constitutional rights of a legal "person" without soul and imperious to hurt, but perhaps that is for a later trial.

P.J. LOFTUS.

Izbaourt, France.

The Winning of the Worst?

We heard heated debate some years ago about something called the "convergence" of the Soviet and U.S. societies. U.S. scholars argued that both were moving together and would someday be indistinguishable. Needless to say, the Kremlin's pundits labeled all such speculation as "bourgeois fantasy."

Some recent news items recall the dispute. Take the story that 53 percent of New York City's garbage trucks were out of service because of mechanical defects. That brought to mind the Soviet kolkhoz, or collective farm, where, as Pravda laments every year, equally high percentages of tractors and harvesting machines are out of commission. Is New York becoming a kolkhoz?

Or take the complaints about people buy-

ing their way into U.S. medical schools. Two decades ago, Premier Khrushchev was complaining that the race for admission to universities was more a competition among fathers than among children. More recently, a Soviet paper reported that in Soviet Georgia 170 out of 200 students bribed their way into a medical school.

The theoreticians a decade ago thought convergence would find each society adopting the best of the other's traits. Can it be that we are converging, instead, on the worst?

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 15, 1903

NEW YORK—Among the passengers yesterday on the Philadelphia for Southampton was Mrs. Lily Langtry. She said that she expected to return to New York next winter, and added: "I have never before made so much money in America as I did this season, and now I am going home to rest a while and enjoy myself. I have two new plays for next season. When I get home I am going to place some of my money on the horses that I won. I fully expect to win the Coronation Plate at Epsom this year."

Fifty Years Ago

May 15, 1928

LONDON—Sinclair Lewis who writes novels and things, and Dorothy Thompson, former foreign correspondent for U.S. newspapers, were married today at the St. Martin's Register's Office here. The ceremony was followed by a service at the Royal Savoy Chapel. A luncheon was held afterwards at which several intimate friends were present. Among the guests were Miss Rebecca West, Miss Anita Loos, and Sir Thomas and Lady Cunningham. The honeymoon will be a three-month tour of England.

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

Bonds	Low Price	High Price	Bonds	Low Price	High Price	Bonds	Low Price	High Price	Bonds	Low Price	High Price
NEW YORK (AP)	100.00	100.00	NEW YORK (AP)	100.00	100.00	NEW YORK (AP)	100.00	100.00	NEW YORK (AP)	100.00	100.00
12 Month	100.00	100.00	12 Month	100.00	100.00	12 Month	100.00	100.00	12 Month	100.00	100.00
High Low	100.00	100.00	High Low	100.00	100.00	High Low	100.00	100.00	High Low	100.00	100.00
NEW YORK (AP)	100.00	100.00	NEW YORK (AP)	100.00	100.00	NEW YORK (AP)	100.00	100.00	NEW YORK (AP)	100.00	100.00
12 Month	100.00	100.00	12 Month	100.00	100.00	12 Month	100.00	100.00	12 Month	100.00	100.00
High Low	100.00	100.00	High Low	100.00	100.00	High Low	100.00	100.00	High Low	100.00	100.00

Consolidated Trading
OF AMEX Listings

Symbol	High	Low	Change
AMC	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMT	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMX	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMZ	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMC	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMT	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMX	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMZ	10.00	9.50	+0.50

Bank Stock Quotations
(Closing Prices
of the week's trading.)

Symbol	High	Low	Change
AMC	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMT	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMX	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMZ	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMC	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMT	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMX	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMZ	10.00	9.50	+0.50

Foreign Bonds

Symbol	High	Low	Change
AMC	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMT	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMX	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMZ	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMC	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMT	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMX	10.00	9.50	+0.50
AMZ	10.00	9.50	+0.50

To help fulfill the financing needs
of a company like International Harvester,
a man must be a true global manager.

His banker must be the same.



Frank R. Milnor, Vice-President and Treasurer, International Harvester Company.

William D. Baird, Jr., Vice-President, Chemical Bank
Photographed in Florida crop beds prepared by International 1086 tractor

Since 1851, International Harvester has been a vital force in world markets. Today, with new growth opportunities overseas, the company has to help directed on the international scene. To help direct the financing and financial services required, Vice-President and Treasurer Frank Milnor has to be as multinational minded as his company. So has his Chemical banker, Denny Baird. International Harvester employs many financial institutions. But the International Harvester -

Chemical Bank relationship has been buttressed by the fact that both enjoy a strong physical presence throughout the world. So when Milnor and his team saw an overseas need, Baird and his team could provide quick response. With financing for International Harvester's exports to Iran, Colombia and Venezuela. With lines of credit for International Harvester's subsidiaries in Canada and the U.K. And with foreign exchange assistance out of Chemical Bank's Zurich office. At the same time, U.S. needs

haven't been neglected. Recently, competitive pricing and fast turnaround have helped Baird furnish a multimillion dollar financing package for the International Harvester Credit Corporation. While theirs is a professional relationship, Milnor and Baird will tell you that it's also personal and rewarding. That's what usually happens when corporate officers get together with Chemical bankers. And what results is bottom end benefits for both the company and the bank.

The difference in money is people. **CHEMICAL BANK**

Main Office: New York, N.Y. Branches: Bahrain, Beirut, Birmingham, Bogota, Brussels, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Caracas, Channel Islands, Chicago, Dubai, Edinburgh, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Jakarta, London, Madrid, Manila, Mexico City, Milan, Monaco, Nassau, Paris, Rio de Janeiro, Rome, San Francisco, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tehran, Tokyo, Toronto, Vienna, Zurich.

هذا من الاصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1978

Page 9

Euromarket

Borrowers Rush to Dollar Mart
Before Interest Rates Increase

By William Ellington and David Pearson

ZURICH, May 14 (AP-DJ)—Borrowers are rushing to float Euro-dollar issues because of a widespread expectation that dollar interest rates will rise as the Federal Reserve takes action to keep inflation under control.

Several of the more than 600 participants at this week's annual meeting of the Association of International Bond Dealers (AIBD) here said they expected a rise of around a point in short-term interest rates in the coming months. Some of the participants at the meeting said that they are encouraging clients to float issues now rather than later because of rising interest costs.

Meanwhile, West German banks, in consultation with the Bundesbank, have decided to suspend offerings of Deutsche mark issues until issues recently floated have been absorbed by the market. The DM sector of the market has been adversely affected by a record flow of new issues and, more recently, by a decline in international investment demand due as the mark has ceased appreciating against the dollar.

Bankers say that two new issues will be allowed to go ahead before the suspension comes into effect. One is a 100-million-DM, five-year note for the Danish Export Import Corp., with a coupon of 5.75 percent. The other is a 40-million-DM private placement for a Norwegian institution.

Still on offer are a 100-million-DM, seven-year loan for the Industrial Bank of Japan Finance Co. carrying a coupon of 5 percent and a 50-million-DM, five-year loan for

Johannesburg carrying a coupon of 7.75 percent. Nippon Shinpan is offering 50 million DM of seven-year convertibles carrying a coupon of 3.75 percent.

Partly coloring the outlook for the DM sector is the difficulty Deutsche Bank is reported to be having with a 600-million-DM, five-year note for Canada. Carrying a coupon of 4.75 percent, the issue was priced at 99.5 to yield 4.86 percent. Even though it is being offered in the market at more than one point below the issue price, bankers report that demand is slight.

Three dollar issues were announced Friday and at least two more are expected next week. On offer is a \$70-million, five-year note for Canadian with a coupon of 8.5 percent. Managers say the issue will be priced at a discount to bring the yield to maturity up to 8.75 percent.

AGA, the Swedish industrial gas producer is offering a \$25-million, 10-year issue carrying a coupon of 9.25 percent. A sinking fund will reduce the average life of the amount outstanding to seven years. Proceeds are to finance the acquisition of a U.S. company.

Dominion Bridge, a heavy equipment manufacturer controlled by Canadian Pacific, is offering \$25 million of eight-year notes with a coupon of 9 percent.

Among other issues under way is a \$75-million, seven-year note for Occidental Overseas Finance which is expected to bear a coupon of 8.875 percent.

Ontario Hydro is offering \$125-

U.S. Commodities

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Wheat futures climbed higher last week, boosted by a variety of developments that could signal the beginning of the end of burdensome supplies that have depressed prices for more than two years.

A major surprise came when the Agriculture Department projected a winter wheat harvest of 1.3 billion bushels, representing a 16-percent drop from last year's bumper crop.

Increased participation in the government's voluntary set-aside program, with wheat farmers signed up to divert nearly 8 million acres from production, also attracted speculative buying.

Exports proceeded at a fast clip. Latest weekly figures showed that 30.4 million bushels of wheat were shipped overseas, the largest amount since September 1976.

Furthermore, substantial quantities of wheat have been placed under the federal grain reserve program and cannot be sold until prices improve.

Tom Carpenter, a grain analyst for Cargill Investor Services Inc., said subtle changes in the supply-demand outlook indicate that wheat stocks at the end of the 1978-79 marketing season could decrease for the first time in five years.

Wheat futures for delivery through the summer bulged about 10 cents a bushel, rising to \$3.12 1/2 in the May contract. More distant contracts advanced 2 1/2 to 5 cents.

Corn deliveries at the Chicago Board of Trade also edged upward, as rainy weather continued to delay planting. But the outlook for clear skies this week spurred some liquidation Friday, putting final corn prices just a couple of cents ahead for the period.

Strong cash markets provided the main incentive to buy livestock futures at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. Hog contracts established new highs during several sessions, surging about 2 to 3 cents a pound, while cattle futures rose 0.45 cent to 1.32 cents for the week.

Gold futures managed a tiny advance, but silver contracts lost a few cents. "Precious metals are trading in a relatively narrow range," said an analyst.

million of seven-year notes bearing 8.5 percent. Though the indicated yield is somewhat below yields of comparable foreign issues sold in New York recently, the Canadian utility's notes were said to be selling well.

Also on offer is a loan denominated in Australian dollars for Rank Overseas Holdings, controlled by Rank Organisation of Britain. It is seeking \$A12 million in five-year notes which are expected to be priced at par carrying a coupon of 11.5 percent.

Trading volume in the secondary market remained very light with a large proportion of dealers attending the Zurich meeting. The slackness of activity was partly responsible for prices drifting lower later in the week.

The increase in the U.S. discount rate to 7 from 6.5 percent continued.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

The U.S. Economic Scene

Sun Belt Economy Outruns Rest of U.S.

By Thomas Mullancy

ATLANTA, May 14 (NYT)—The pace of economic activity in the Southeastern states appears to be headed along a somewhat faster track than the one being followed by the nation as a whole. Even construction, which had been somewhat of a laggard the last few years after an overbuilding spree, has sprung to life with such vigor that this corner of the country may soon become the regional leader in several important segments of that business.

Economists and businessmen here have been citing gains in jobs, incomes, migration of people and industries into the area and tourism in some states as the basic reasons for what may be shaping up as a new "boomlet" in this part of the Sun Belt. No one expects a return soon to the roaring boom conditions of the 1966-1976 period, but no one really wanted a return to that era.

Moderate Growth

"That's fortunate," said Donald Ratajczak, a leading Southern economist who runs the forecasting unit at Georgia State University. The same endorsement of a period of moderate growth was made by Harry Brandt, head of the research department at the Federal Reserve Bank here for this region.

Both said that they anticipated a fairly strong economy this year for the Southern states — particularly for Florida, which accounts for about one-third of the personal income in the six-state region and for more than one-quarter of the total economic activity in the area.

Mr. Brandt said that "an enormous amount of money" has been

going into Florida real estate — land, condominiums, commercial properties, restaurants and the refurbishment of hotels. It has been fleeing from Latin America, Canada and parts of Europe, where

political, economic or investment opportunities are not perceived as favorably as those in the United States.

The harsh winter in the North and Midwest for the second consecutive

year also has lured more real-estate investment and tourists to Florida, New Orleans and some other parts of the South. And Atlanta has become the nation's second-largest convention center, according to business leaders here.

"The growth of the South," Mr. Ratajczak said, "is related to the growth in Florida. Retirees going there created a market and that, in turn, attracted new plants to the South."

It was the creation, first, of a big Southern market and then the labor, tax, utility, transportation and other advantages that induced France's Michelin Tire Co. to put plants in South Carolina in 1973 and now in Alabama, according to Richard Bannion, vice-president of the company's manufacturing division.

Michelin and others also cite such attractions as weather and help from political leaders in coping with environmental regulations.

At a time when the national unemployment level is down to around 6 percent, joblessness in several of the Southern states is even lower. In February, it was 5.5 percent in Tennessee and Georgia, and 5.9 percent in Alabama. The figures then were 6.1 percent for Florida, 6.8 for Mississippi and 7.1 for Louisiana — but all the levels probably have come down since then.

Hard to Get

"We are hearing more and more lately," Mr. Brandt said, "that if someone wants work down here, he can get a job. Even construction workers seem to be getting scarce again. Skilled workers are hard to

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter stocks giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are not actual transactions but are representative of the market as of the time the securities were last traded. Prices do not include retail market, mark-down or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
AdvMicro	1027	24 1/2	25 1/2	+2 1/2
Advent	170	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1 1/2
Aerospace	204	8 1/2	8 1/2	+1 1/2
AIRBANK 1.00	48	25 1/2	25 1/2	+1 1/2
AlMet	144	4 1/2	4 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen	418	4 1/2	4 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen	1233	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 1.44	152	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.00	248	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.20	630	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.40	471	16 1/2	16 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.60	108	19 1/2	19 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.80	250	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.00	354	30 1/2	30 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.20	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.40	160	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.60	87	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.80	21	11 1/2	11 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.00	411	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.20	752	11 1/2	11 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.40	120	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.60	47	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1 1/2

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
AdvMicro	1027	24 1/2	25 1/2	+2 1/2
Advent	170	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1 1/2
Aerospace	204	8 1/2	8 1/2	+1 1/2
AIRBANK 1.00	48	25 1/2	25 1/2	+1 1/2
AlMet	144	4 1/2	4 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen	418	4 1/2	4 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen	1233	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 1.44	152	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.00	248	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.20	630	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.40	471	16 1/2	16 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.60	108	19 1/2	19 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.80	250	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.00	354	30 1/2	30 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.20	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.40	160	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.60	87	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.80	21	11 1/2	11 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.00	411	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.20	752	11 1/2	11 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.40	120	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.60	47	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1 1/2

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
AdvMicro	1027	24 1/2	25 1/2	+2 1/2
Advent	170	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1 1/2
Aerospace	204	8 1/2	8 1/2	+1 1/2
AIRBANK 1.00	48	25 1/2	25 1/2	+1 1/2
AlMet	144	4 1/2	4 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen	418	4 1/2	4 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen	1233	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 1.44	152	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.00	248	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.20	630	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.40	471	16 1/2	16 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.60	108	19 1/2	19 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.80	250	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.00	354	30 1/2	30 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.20	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.40	160	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.60	87	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.80	21	11 1/2	11 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.00	411	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.20	752	11 1/2	11 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.40	120	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.60	47	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1 1/2

Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
AdvMicro	1027	24 1/2	25 1/2	+2 1/2
Advent	170	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1 1/2
Aerospace	204	8 1/2	8 1/2	+1 1/2
AIRBANK 1.00	48	25 1/2	25 1/2	+1 1/2
AlMet	144	4 1/2	4 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen	418	4 1/2	4 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen	1233	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 1.44	152	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.00	248	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.20	630	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.40	471	16 1/2	16 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.60	108	19 1/2	19 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.80	250	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.00	354	30 1/2	30 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.20	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.40	160	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.60	87	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.80	21	11 1/2	11 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.00	411	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.20	752	11 1/2	11 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.40	120	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.60	47	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1 1/2

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
AdvMicro	1027	24 1/2	25 1/2	+2 1/2
Advent	170	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1 1/2
Aerospace	204	8 1/2	8 1/2	+1 1/2
AIRBANK 1.00	48	25 1/2	25 1/2	+1 1/2
AlMet	144	4 1/2	4 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen	418	4 1/2	4 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen	1233	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 1.44	152	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.00	248	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.20	630	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.40	471	16 1/2	16 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.60	108	19 1/2	19 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.80	250	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.00	354	30 1/2	30 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.20	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.40	160	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.60	87	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.80	21	11 1/2	11 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.00	411	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.20	752	11 1/2	11 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.40	120	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.60	47	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1 1/2

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
AdvMicro	1027	24 1/2	25 1/2	+2 1/2
Advent	170	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1 1/2
Aerospace	204	8 1/2	8 1/2	+1 1/2
AIRBANK 1.00	48	25 1/2	25 1/2	+1 1/2
AlMet	144	4 1/2	4 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen	418	4 1/2	4 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen	1233	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 1.44	152	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.00	248	3 1/2	3 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.20	630	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.40	471	16 1/2	16 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.60	108	19 1/2	19 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 2.80	250	5 1/2	5 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.00	354	30 1/2	30 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.20	13	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.40	160	2 1/2	2 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.60	87	1 1/2	1 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 3.80	21	11 1/2	11 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.00	411	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.20	752	11 1/2	11 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.40	120	7 1/2	7 1/2	+1 1/2
AmGen 4.60	47	18 1/2	18 1/2	+1 1/2

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
BearsP-1	150	17 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+1 1/2
Berkv-12	206	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+1 1/2
Berkline-40	23	8	7 1/2	8	+1 1/2
Berkv-12	232	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1 1/2
Bet/Mar-48	161	23 1/2	23	24 1/2	+1 1/2
BilbCo	210	11 1/2	10 1/2	11 1/2	+1 1/2
BilbCo-440	144	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	+1 1/2
Billing	18	10 1/2	10	10 1/2	+1 1/2
BlomMed	177	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+1 1/2
BloMed-1,400	177	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	+1 1/2
BloMed-1,400	231	17 1/2	16 1/2	17 1/2	+1 1/2
BilH-1114	890	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	+1 1/2
BilH-1114	10	13 1/2	13	13 1/2	+1 1/2
BleChn-24	129	18	16 1/2	18 1/2	+1 1/2
BleChn-24	129	18	16 1/2	18 1/2	+1 1/2
BleChn-1,200	129	18	16 1/2	18 1/2	+1 1/2
BleO-OG	627	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	+1 1/2
Bluvor-51E	429	41 1/2	35 1/2	41 1/2	+1 1/2
Bluvor-51E	429	41 1/2	35 1/2	41 1/2	+1 1/2
Bob-En-7	1128	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1 1/2
Bob-En-7	1128	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+1 1/2
Bohemia-700	357	22 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	+1 1/2
Bohemia-700	357	22 1/2	20 1/2	22 1/2	+1 1/2
Bonanza	1961	6	5 1/2	6	+1 1/2

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 9)

firmed the apprehension of many investors over rising interest rates, although one of its immediate effects was to push up the dollar.

Norway's \$250-million, five-year notes bearing 7.875 percent were being traded at 97 1/2-97 3/4 Friday afternoon after being priced at 99.5. An offering of \$50 million of 12-year notes for the Province of Newfoundland was being quoted at 99 1/2-99 3/4 Friday despite its surpluse pricing at 100.5. It is understood that the borrower preferred pricing the issue at a premium rather than at a discount and reducing the coupon below its indicated level of 9.25 percent.

The \$75-million, 15-year issue of Caisse Nationale des Telecommunications was traded at 97 1/2-98 1/4 after being priced at 99.5 bearing 9 percent.

The AIBD meeting was the least controversial of the nine such meetings in the association's history. The agenda was approved without dissent and time allocated to suggestions and complaints from members proved to be too long, for virtually no questions were raised. As a result, the meeting closed several hours ahead of schedule.

Some of the Swiss participants took a gloomy view of the prospects

of Switzerland as an international financial center. In general, the bankers said business was adversely affected by appreciation of the franc, higher taxes on securities transactions and greater competition from foreign institutions. Rainer Gut, general manager of Credit Suisse, said that Switzerland currently places 30-to-40 percent of the new Eurobond issues, whereas in the past it used to place more than half. He said the decline was mainly due to increased foreign competition.

Hans Baer, managing director of Julius Baer, said that "Switzerland is feeling pressures of foreign competition as far as the fee structure is concerned." The managing director of Merrill Lynch in Zurich, Alfred Lutz, commented that the Swiss stamp tax on securities transactions makes it impossible to conduct an active market in international issues here.

Eurobond Yields*
Week Ended May 12, 1978
(Yields in percent)

International institutions 8.25 %
Industrials, long term 8.67 %
Industrials, medium term 8.51 %
Canadian dollars, medium term 9.34 %
French franc, long term 10.18 %
Unit of acc. long term 7.78 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
Week Ended May 12, 1978
(Billions of U.S. Dollars)

Codel 1,263.9 1,008.5 255.4
Eurotel 1,869.0 1,540.0 328.7

Scene

(Continued from Page 9)

get in many places, and labor turnover is increasing because people are often able to get better-paying jobs rather readily.

From the workers' standpoint, the South offers weather, tax and cost-of-living advantages over the North and the Midwest. Those factors prompted increased migration here the last few years. Some states have no income taxes and others have very low sales and property levies.

"It does cost less to live in the South," Mr. Ratajczak said. "In most Southern cities, the cost of living is less than 96 percent of the national average, and Atlanta stands at 91 percent of that average. On taxes, the South is a particular haven for persons with high income, and that sometimes could be crucial in the decision to put a plant down here."

Rising Income

Meanwhile, per-capita income has risen sharply in the South in four decades. It stood at only 59 percent of the United States average in 1940 but had risen to 81 percent by 1970 and now is at about 85 percent.

The fastest-growing industries in the South are those engaged in the manufacture of durable goods, mainly in home appliances and metal fabricating, and some electronics operations.

Mr. Ratajczak said that no more than 2 percent of the new plants being established in the South represent shutdowns of facilities in other parts of the country. Rather, they come from expansions by Northern or Midwestern corporations, which want to start fresh here with new facilities in a growing market.

Argentina Told To Control Flu

GENEVA, May 14 (AP)—Thousands of World Cup soccer fans risk catching influenza unless the Argentine government controls an outbreak of the virus at military barracks in Buenos Aires, the World Health Organization has warned.

"Those military men who have contracted the virus must be confined to barracks when the supporters arrive to watch the World Cup next month," said a WHO spokesman.

The WHO's weekly epidemiological record reported 84 cases of the virus in the capital since April 10. It also noted "a sharp outbreak" of the virus at an air force college in Cordoba, which will host some of the World Cup matches.

Steeplechase Record

SEATTLE, May 14 (AP)—Washington State University's Henry Rono of Kenya broke the world steeplechase record yesterday with a run of 8:05.4 at the Northwest Relays track meet. Rono, twice NCAA cross-country champion, broke the record of 8:08.0 set by Anders Garderud of Sweden in 1976.



World Cup Preview

Foreign Players Boost Spain's Defensive Edge

MADRID, (UPI)—Qualifying for the World Cup meant more to Spanish players than the 25 million pesetas (\$305,000) in bonuses it brought to the 33-man squad.

It proved that Spanish soccer could compete, with the help of foreign players. Foreign players flooded Spain again this season and Dutch star Johan Cruyff, whose latest \$700,000 contract with Barcelona runs out at the end of the season, was one of the 139 foreigners sprinkled among the top 34 league clubs.

Pace-setting Real Madrid, Barcelona and Atletico Madrid have five foreign-born players each, getting around the official two-foreigner limit by using "quickie" Spanish nationalizations.

Most of the imports come from South America—Argentina leads the influx with 60, followed by Paraguay (29), Uruguay (19), and Brazil (8). Argentina-born Ruben Cano will be carrying much of Spain's hope for success in Argentina.

The 26-year-old forward, who scored two of Spain's four World Cup qualifying goals, explained: "I was born in San Rafael, Argentina, but my father registered me at the Spanish consulate. Over there they consider me Argentinian and here they consider me Spanish."

Coach's Support

Cano has been criticized in some quarters for squandering chances, but he has a great champion in Ladislao Kubala, Spain's Hungarian-born team chief. Kubala, a former striker who played for Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Spain, said: "There are players who miss a lot of goals, but it is because they are right in there. They move in and out to find the right spot. There are players that in a whole season have had 10 or 12 chances and have made good two or three. If someone has had 50 chances and made good 20, well that's 20 goals."

Cano scored the only goal against Yugoslavia to win Spain's place in Argentina.

Spain will not be changing its style overnight and will base its World Cup challenge on defensive strength, relying on the opportunism of Cano, Juan Manuel Asensi and Juan Gomez.

Gomez, a speedy winger, has been criticized for being too selfish, but Kubala has great faith in the 23-year-old forward, saying: "His faults are those of all of us when we are young and we think the ball belongs to us. He will be a great international-level player."

Minnesota Owner Relents, Agrees

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., May 14 (AP)—Minnesota Twins owner Calvin Griffith bowed to player pressure and announced yesterday that reliever Mike Marshall, a free agent, would be signed to a contract.

Superstar Rod Carew had criticized Griffith for refusing to offer Marshall a contract. The six-time American League batting champion accused Griffith of being ingenuitously and said that the owner he not interested in building a winning team.

Carew, who is in the final year of his current contract, said he would play out his option and sign with another team after next season. Furthermore, he said that he would block any trade for him, which would mean Griffith would receive no compensation for the loss of his best player.

A brief announcement issued by

the Twins said that the 35-year-old Marshall had agreed to terms and would be signed to a contract as soon as a spot on the roster can be cleared, probably Tuesday. Salary terms were not announced.

"After several discussions with our people, the Minnesota Twins have decided to bring pitcher Mike Marshall in to work out with the club Monday," the statement said.

"As soon as we can clear our roster problems, Marshall will be signed to a 1978 contract, the terms of which have already been agreed upon."

Consolidated Trading

Of NYSE Listings

Week Ended May 12, 1978

Sales	High	Low	Close
Pon Am	1,974,000	7 1/2	7 1/4
Boeing	1,712,000	39 1/2	40 1/4
McDermott	1,072,000	7 1/2	7 1/4
Romada Int	1,638,000	6 1/2	6 1/4
Gulf Oil	1,235,000	24 1/2	25 1/2
Sealed Air	1,241,000	25 1/2	26 1/2
Petrol	1,225,000	27 1/2	28 1/2
Exxon	1,130,000	49 1/2	50 1/2
Smith Barney	1,074,000	29 1/2	30 1/2
Unit Tech	1,067,000	4 1/2	4 1/4
Am-Tech	1,060,000	6 1/2	6 1/4
Texaco Inc	943,000	25 1/2	26 1/2
Gen-Tel-EI	937,000	29 1/2	30 1/2
Digital	926,000	47 1/2	48 1/2
Plan Research	917,000	7 1/2	7 1/4
Conti Oil	908,000	39 1/2	40 1/2
K-mart	895,000	27 1/2	28 1/2
Conti Dario	884,000	32 1/2	33 1/2
Aetna-LeC	883,000	41 1/2	42 1/2
Howard John	882,000	14 1/2	15 1/2

Issues Traded: 1,175; Declines: 499; Unchanged: 231

New highs: 411; New lows: 129

Advances: 1,175; Declines: 499; Unchanged: 231

Volume: 162,102,750 shares

Last week: 174,223,540 shares

1977 same week: 177,865,140 shares

1978 to date: 2,364,276 shares

1977 to date: 1,941,602,822 shares

1978 to date: 2,334,586,125 shares

Saturday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

California 000 000-1 7 8
Cleveland 000 000-0 5 1

Knap and Downing: Waits and Hasey, W.
Waits, 3-2, L.—Knap, 4-3

Oakland 000 000-3 3 2
Detroit 000 000-2 5 0

Keough, Lacy (7), Sosa (8) and Ellison: Rasmussen, Miller (8) and Max, W.—Lac Saturday's Major League

Boston 000 100-4 7 1
Minnesota 100 000-2 7 1

Torres, Burdette (9) and Fisk: Zola, Johnson, Kari (9) and Hasey, W.—Torres, 5-1, L.—Zola, 2-2, HRs—Boston, Lynn (3), Minnesota, Cusack (2)

Seattle 310 100-1 11 9
Toronto 200 110-9 9 0

Pale, McLoughlin (7), Rame (8) and

Pittsburgh

Plummer, Lemanczyk, Moore (1), Wallace (5), Willis (5) and Ash by, W.—Pale, 3-4, L.—Lemanczyk, 5-7, HRs—Seattle, Roberts (5), Toronto, Carr (7)

Baltimore 010 113-00-4 6 0
Texas 000 000-0 11 1

McGregor and Demsey: Umberger, Melich (7) and Sundberg, W.—McGregor, 2-3, L.—Umberger, 1-2, HRs—Ba Hume, L—May 2 (7), Douer (1)

Milwaukee 000 022-00-4 11 1
Chicago 000 000-0 11 1

Repsale and C-Moore: Stone, Schuller (6) and Norahony, W.—Repsale, 2-3, L.—Stone, 1-2, HRs—Milwaukee, Gantner (1), Delville (4)

New York 000 200-12-5 7 0
Kansas City 010 000-0 11 1

Gudry, Goscoe (9) and Muzum: Leonard,

NATIONAL LEAGUE

000 000-0 3 0
000 010-3 8 0

Nieks, Campbell (8) and Pacaroba: Rogers and Carter, W.—Rogers, 4-2, L.—Nieks, 2-4, HR—Montreal, Carter (4)

Houston 301 000-7 13 1
New York 002 001-00-4 11 4

J-Nieks, Sombra (4) and Ferguson: Bruhns, Carrejo (4), Siebert (4), Meyer (7) and G.S., HRs—Houston, 2-4, L.—Bruhns, 1-2

St. Louis 300 001-00-4 11 1
San Francisco 300 000-00-0 11 1

Rasmussen, Liffelt (7), Vuckovich (8) and Sim-

mons: Montefusco, Lovette (8) and Sack, W.—Montefusco, 2-2, L.—Liffelt, 1-7

Cincinnati 000 000-00-0 11 1
Philadelphia 000 000-00-0 11 1

Norman, Blair (8), Sarmiento (9) and Benoit: Kari, Carber (4), McGraw (9) and Sosa, W.—Sarmiento, 3-1, L.—McGraw, 1-1, HRs—Philadelphia, Schmidt (4)

Pittsburgh 010 000-00-0 11 1
Los Angeles 000 000-00-0 11 1

Fryman, P-Ruschel (5), Roberts (9) and Coe: John, Foster (9) and Yeager, W.—John, 5-1, L.—Fryman, 1-4, HR—Chicago, Kinnel (4)

Pittsburgh 010 000-00-0 11 1
San Diego 002 000-00-0 11 1

Rausch, Kison (7) and Dyer: Shirley, Silliker (3), Fingers (8) and Davis, W.—Silliker, 1-1, L.—Kison, 1-2

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

001 100-00-1 5 1
000 020-00-4 7 1

Ryan and Hunsbrey, Hampton (7): Pagan, Kari (9) and Hasey, W.—Ryan, 3-2, L.—Ryan, 2-2, HR—Cleveland, Hasey (1)

Seattle 000 000-00-3 8 1
Toronto 200 100-4 11 0

P-Johnson, Rowley (3), Burke (5), House (9) and Silman: Jefferson and Ash, W.—Jefferson, 2-4, L.—Rowley, 0-3, HR—Toronto, Mayberry (4)

Oakland 001 010-10-16 2
Detroit 000 001-00-0 11 0

J-Johnson, Lacy (5), Heavner (6), Sosa (8), Kari (9) and Hasey, W.—Johnson, 5-1, L.—Kari, 1-1, HR—Oakland, Hasey (1)

San Diego 000 000-00-0 11 0
Los Angeles 100 000-00-0 11 0

Burris, D-Moore (2), W-Henderson (7), Sutter (7) and Coe, Rader (7): Sutter, Castillo (3), Hasey (4), Foster (8) and Yeager, W.—Moore, 2-4, L.—Sutter, 2-4, HR—Chicago, Waits (1): Los Angeles, Garry (4)

New York 000 000-00-0 11 0
Kansas City 000 000-00-0 11 0

Pittsburgh 000 000-00-0 11 0
Texas 000 000-00-0 11 0

Plummer, Lemanczyk, Moore (1), Wallace (5), Willis (5) and Ash by, W.—Pale, 3-4, L.—Lemanczyk, 5-7, HRs—Seattle, Roberts (5), Toronto, Carr (7)

Baltimore 001 000-00-0 11 0
Texas 000 000-00-0 11 0

Palmer, Starnhouse (7), T-Martin (8) and Demsey: Matlock and Sundberg, W.—Matlock, 3-4, L.—Palmer, 3-4, HRs—Baltimore, E-Murray (4): Texas, Zisk (9)

Baltimore 001 000-00-0 11 0
Texas 000 000-00-0 11 0

Palmer, Starnhouse (7), T-Martin (8) and Demsey: Matlock and Sundberg, W.—Matlock, 3-4, L.—Palmer, 3-4, HRs—Baltimore, E-Murray (4): Texas, Zisk (9)

Chicago 000 000-00-0 11 0
Milwaukee 000 000-00-0 11 0

Augustine, R-Stein (3) and C-Moore: Woods, Willoughby (5) and Noharony, W.—Woods, 3-3, L.—Augustine, 4-4

NATIONAL LEAGUE

000 000-00-0 11 0
000 000-00-0 11 0

Hanna, Camp (4), Easterly (4), Devine (4) and (Carr) Grimsley, Bateson (7) and Carter, W.—Hanna, 3-1, L.—Carr, 1-1

Cincinnati 000 000-00-0 11 0
Philadelphia 000 000-00-0 11 0

Barnes, Matlock (7) and Bench: Lerch, Reid (7), Brunsler (8) and Boone, W.—Barnes, 4-4, L.—Lerch, 3-2, HR—Cincinnati, Orsien (7)

St. Louis 100 000-00-0 11 0
San Francisco 100 000-00-0 11 0

Urrea, Hamilton (4), Shultz (5), Vuckovich (9) and Simman, W.—Urrea, 5-1, L.—Shultz, 2-4, HRs—St. Louis, Williams (3): San Francisco, Matlock (3), Williams (3), Heintzelman (3)

Houston 000 000-00-0 11 0
New York 000 000-00-0 11 0

Plummer, Lemanczyk, Moore (1), Wallace (5), Willis (5) and Ash by, W.—Pale, 3-4, L.—Lemanczyk, 5-7, HRs—Seattle, Roberts (5), Toronto, Carr (7)

Baltimore 001 000-00-0 11 0
Texas 000 000-00-0 11 0

Palmer, Starnhouse (7), T-Martin (8) and Demsey: Matlock and Sundberg, W.—Matlock, 3-4, L.—Palmer, 3-4, HRs—Baltimore, E-Murray (4): Texas, Zisk (9)

Chicago 000 000-00-0 11 0
Milwaukee 000 000-00-0 11 0

Augustine, R-Stein (3) and C-Moore: Woods, Willoughby (5) and Noharony, W.—Woods, 3-3, L.—Augustine, 4-4

NATIONAL LEAGUE

000 000-00-0 11 0
000 000-00-0 11 0

Hanna, Camp (4), Easterly (4), Devine (4) and (Carr) Grimsley, Bateson (7) and Carter, W.—Hanna, 3-1, L.—Carr, 1-1

Cincinnati 000 000-00-0 11 0
Philadelphia 000 000-00-0 11 0

Barnes, Matlock (7) and Bench: Lerch, Reid (7), Brunsler (8) and Boone, W.—Barnes, 4-4, L.—Lerch, 3-2, HR—Cincinnati, Orsien (7)

St. Louis 100 000-00-0 11 0
San Francisco 100 000-00-0 11 0

Urrea, Hamilton (4), Shultz (5), Vuckovich (9) and Simman, W.—Urrea, 5-1, L.—Shultz, 2-4, HRs—St. Louis, Williams (3): San Francisco, Matlock (3), Williams (3), Heintzelman (3)

Houston 000 000-00-0 11 0
New York 000 000-00-0 11 0

Plummer, Lemanczyk, Moore (1), Wallace (5), Willis (5) and Ash by, W.—Pale, 3-4, L.—Lemanczyk, 5-7, HRs—Seattle, Roberts (5), Toronto, Carr (7)

Baltimore 001 000-00-0 11 0
Texas 000 000-00-0 11 0

Palmer, Starnhouse (7), T-Martin (8) and Demsey: Matlock and Sundberg, W.—Matlock, 3-4, L.—Palmer, 3-4, HRs—Baltimore, E-Murray (4): Texas, Zisk (9)

Chicago 000 000-00-0 11 0
Milwaukee 000 000-00-0 11 0

Augustine, R-Stein (3) and C-Moore: Woods, Willoughby (5) and Noharony, W.—Woods, 3-3, L.—Augustine, 4-4

NATIONAL LEAGUE

000 000-00-0 11 0
000 000-00-0 11 0

Hanna, Camp (4), Easterly (4), Devine (4) and (Carr) Grimsley, Bateson (7) and Carter, W.—Hanna, 3-1, L.—Carr, 1-1

Cincinnati 000 000-00-0 11 0
Philadelphia 000 000-00-0 11 0

Barnes, Matlock (7) and Bench: Lerch, Reid (7), Brunsler (8) and Boone, W.—Barnes, 4-4, L.—Lerch, 3-2, HR—Cincinnati, Orsien (7)

St. Louis 100 000-00-0 11 0
San Francisco 100 000-00-0 11 0

Urrea, Hamilton (4), Shultz (5), Vuckovich (9) and Simman, W.—Urrea, 5-1, L.—Shultz, 2-4, HRs—St. Louis, Williams (3): San Francisco, Matlock (3), Williams (3), Heintzelman (3)

Houston 000 000-00-0 11 0
New York 000 000-00-0 11 0

Plummer, Lemanczyk, Moore (1), Wallace (5), Willis (5) and Ash by, W.—Pale, 3-4, L.—Lemanczyk, 5-7, HRs—Seattle, Roberts (5), Toronto, Carr (7)

Baltimore 001 000-00-0 11 0
Texas 000 000-00-0 11 0

Palmer, Starnhouse

By Eugene T. Maleska

[illegible]

Panel 1 (Snoopy): ONE OF THE WORST THINGS THAT CAN HAPPEN TO A PERSON IS TO KNOW HIS OWN DESTINY.

Panel 2 (Snoopy): ONE SHOULD NEVER TRY TO LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.

Panel 3 (Snoopy): I SAW YOU PEEK!

Panel 4 (The Beagles): NOW...WHERE DID YOU GET THAT?

Panel 5 (The Beagles): THE CARD SAID, "FROM A DISTANT ADMIRER."

Panel 6 (The Beagles): HOW ARE YOU GONNA HANDLE IT WHEN HE GETS UP CLOSE?

Panel 7 (The Simpsons): BOSS, I THINK I SHOULD HAVE MY NAME ON THE DOOR.

Panel 8 (The Simpsons): DO YOU CONSIDER YOURSELF A GENTLEMAN?

Panel 9 (The Simpsons): CERTAINLY I'M A GENTLEMAN.

Panel 10 (The Simpsons): THEN YOU ALREADY HAVE YOUR NAME ON A DOOR.

Panel 11 (The Simpsons): YOU DON'T EVEN THINK OF ME AS A HUMAN BEING, DO YOU?!

Panel 12 (The Simpsons): TO YOU I'M A WORKHORSE! A DISHWASHER! A PUNCHING BAG!

Panel 13 (The Simpsons): AN ERASER!

Panel 14 (The Simpsons): NEVER MIND, LAD. JUST DO YOUR BEST...

Panel 15 (The Simpsons): SO MUCH BEER AN' SO LITTLE TIME--

Panel 16 (The Simpsons): BREWERY

[illegible]

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LUFOR

©1988 by The Chicago Tribune All Rights Reserved

USVEA

GELPED

NOYFLE

Answer here: **YOUR**

Saturday's Jumbles: **SOOTY BAGGY ELDEST ISLAND**
 Answer: What happens when a puppy swallows a frankfurter? —IT'S "DOG EAT DOG".

The Twenty-Ninth Day
By Lester R. Brown. W.W. Norton. 363 pp. \$11.95

Reviewed by Deborah Ward

To TEACH schoolchildren exponential growth, the French use an example about a lily pond. It asks if a lily pond that contains a single leaf which doubles each day is full on the 30th day, when is it half full?

The answer is the 29th day. Our globe's lily pond of 4 billion people may be at that stage, at least half full, and within the next generation it could fill up entirely. At least that is the opinion of Lester R. Brown, director of the Worldwatch Institute, in his latest book, "The Twentieth Century Day."

Brown says that already occasional clusters of lily leaves are crowding the edges, signaling the day when the pond will reach its limit. What Brown worries about is that we may miss or misread these signals and fail to adjust our lifestyles and habits in the time available.

Coping and adjustments need to take place now and Brown offers some suggestions about coping—a new ethic he feels must replace the prevailing growth ethic.

The means to adjusting human needs and numbers to the earth's natural capacities include, for example, stabilizing world population, developing renewable energy resources such as solar power, increasing recycling efforts, encouraging rural reform and concentrating on long-term planning. Even the creation of an office like Sweden's Office of Future Studies would not hurt.

Brown is disturbed about the way the experts are analyzing the future. He points out that ecological and economic experts have been unable to predict such problems as the energy crisis, food shortages, double-digit global inflation, the collapse of major fisheries, the high climb in world wheat prices and the global economic slump.

With such grim problems, is there any hope of ever coping with our resources? Brown feels there is hope, but wonders about how much time it will be before people realize we have to change from a growing to a coping world.

To increase our awareness, he lists four areas where population growth is overtaking the earth's capacity: ocean fisheries, forests, grasslands and croplands. The pressure of expanding human demands on these four systems has reached the point where it is seriously impacting the world's food supply.

For example, the world fish catch per person peaked in 1970 and has declined steadily since then. Brown reports that "the productivity of scores of ocean fisheries is falling as the catch exceeds their regenerative capacity. In a portion of the world's overfishing has become the rule, not the exception," he writes.

Forests are in worse shape. Brown continues. Since they are one of our most valuable economic resources, forests are the most heavily exploited. Most of the world's forests, in Africa, as well as parts of Asia, Central America and South America are now virtually treeless due to excessive demands for fuel-wood and housing.

Deforestation threatens all ecological systems and undermines the fertility and stability of soils. Brown adds. In addition, the ability of the soil to absorb and hold water has diminished and flooding has become more frequent and severe.

Grasslands, a source of protein, leather, fiber and energy, are steadily deteriorating as livestock numbers increase. Overgrazing, although not new, is becoming more commonplace and it adversely affects food production, livestock products and raw materials production.

Bureau of Land Management reports that only half the grasslands in the United States are in fair condition, 28 per cent are in poor condition and 5 per cent are in bad condition, primarily because of overgrazing.

Croplands also are fast becoming useless as a result of over-plowing. Land hunger is driving millions of farmers onto soils of marginal quality. Even marginal quality farming is failing because of population pressure and lack of time to develop marginal farming techniques.

The scale and speed with which fisheries, forests, grasslands and croplands are being impaired needs attention now, Brown emphasizes. After all, the relationship between these resources and the world's population affects "what we eat, how much we pay for housing and how many children we have," to mention a few areas Brown believes are bound to change dramatically within the next 20 years.

Overall, Brown urges us to "reckon in advance" with the prospect of a thirtieth day. How we handle a full lily pond depends on our coping now.

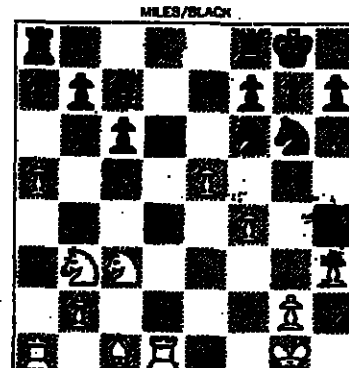
By Robert Byrne

Y If you want to win badly enough, you will stop at nothing, no hesitation, to prevail on an indecisive ending game, if that should be the most you can wring out of a position.

Many players wrongly think of the end game exclusively as the phase in which advantages obtained earlier are made to yield a victory by good technique. Yet the end game is a struggle produced by the exchange of queens and rooks for another set of pieces that ought to be regarded as, and played like, queenless middle games.

In the game between Grandmasters Lajos Portisch of Hungary and Anthony Miles of England from the fifth round of the Louis D. Breyer International Tournament at Long Pine, Calif., the main struggle took place after the queens were exchanged. Moreover, the opening system used by Portisch must be judged on the worth of the resulting end game.

The idea behind the 10...B-N5 is to restrain a white center march with 11 P-K4, ready to challenge P-K3.



Position After 19 P-K5

tion by 18 P-B4, N-N3; 19 P-K3. Miles could not attempt 19 ... N-R4? because 20 N-K2 (threatening 21 P-N4), P-KB4; 21 ... R-B1 would have won a piece by 22 P-N4.

Moreover, the defense 19 ... N-K1 would have been crushed by 20 B-K3, threatening 21 B-B5, or by 20 N-B5, threatening 21 NxP and 21 N-Q7.

In desperation, Miles gave up a pawn with 19 ... N-Q4, 20 N-N2, P-N1; 21 RxP, but on 21 ... Q-RQ1, 22 RxR, RxP, 23 Q-Q1, he could not have won his pawn back with 23 ... R-Q6? since 24 R-QB1, RxN; 25 RxR, RxN; 26 R-BBch, N-B1; 27 B-K3, P-QN3; 28 P-B5; 1 R-B1; 2 P-R6. P-K3; 30 P-KP, R-K4; 31 BxP; P-B6; 32 P-R6 would have won for White.

Portisch picked up a second pawn by 33 RxP, putting the game beyond recovery. When Miles fell into the trap 39 Q-R6! with the double threat of 40 R-Q8mate and 40 RxN, he gave up.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED

White Parties	Black Miles	White Parties	Black Miles
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 Rxf	QR-Q1
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 Rxf	P-Q5
3 N-K3	N-K3	23 B-Q2	P-K5
4 P-K3	P-K3	24 R-Q1	B-N1
5 Rxf	Rxf	25 Rxf	Nxf
6 P-Q4	P-Q4	26 P-K3	N-Q4
7 N-K3	N-K3	27 B-P2	N-K5
8 P-K3	P-K3	28 B-Q4	P-QN3
9 P-K4	P-K4	29 R-Q1	Kxf
10 B-K2	B-K2	30 Pxf	Pxf
11 P-Q4	P-Q4	31 R-Q1	P-K3
12 N-Q4	N-Q4	32 P-K3	K-N1
13 N-K3	N-K3	33 Rxf	B-K2
14 R-Q4	R-Q4	34 R-Q1	B-K2
15 P-Q4	P-Q4	35 R-Q4	P-K3
16 P-K3	P-K3	36 N-K3	R-K3
17 P-K3	P-K3	37 P-KN1	P-K4
18 P-K4	P-K4	38 R-Q4	K-B1
19 P-K4	P-K4	39 R-K3	Resigned

Joe Louis, the Gentleman Champion, Marks His 64th Round

NEW YORK, May 14 (NYT)—Joe Louis passed his 64th birthday yesterday in a wheelchair in Las Vegas. The old champion has been in poor health and low spirits lately but he is coming out of it. Twice this week he rode the wheelchair out to lunch, once at his golf club, once at Caesar's Palace. He has, in short, been down but not out.

Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne whose assassination would ignite World War I, had six weeks to live when Joe Louis Barrow, seventh of Munroe and Lillie Barrow's eight children, was born in an unpainted shack beside the dirt road from Lafayette to Cusseta in Chambers County, Ala. It was 1914, the year the first ship sailed through the Panama Canal. That season Casey Stengel would bat .316 for the Brooklyn Dodgers and Ty Cobb would win his eighth of nine straight batting championships in the American League. Jack Johnson, the heavyweight champion of the world, was wearing a beret, playing the horses and drinking champagne through a straw in exile in Paris.

May 13 was a Wednesday, but in later years Joe spoke as though it were Friday the 13th. "Do you have any superstitions?" Harry Markson of Madison Square Garden asked when Joe was champion. "Don't need superstitions," Joe said. "I was born on the 13th, that's enough."

Nobody will ever know whether Joe Louis was or was not the greatest fighter who

every lived, and it doesn't matter. He was and is one of the greatest gentlemen and one of the most honest.

"You really think you could whup me?" Muhammad Ali asked on television a dozen years ago. Ali was in the second year of his championship and the two were appearing together to announce that he had retained Louis as "adviser."

"When I was champion," Joe told his new employer, "I went on what they called a Bum-of-the-Month tour."

Ali's voice rose to a squeak. "You mean I'm a bum?"

"You woulda been on the tour," Joe said.

That association lasted a week or so before Joe and his wife, Martha, called a press conference to announce that he had no connection with the Black Muslims. They were never meant for each other. Muhammad and Joe. Ali has his own way of going and it isn't Joe's.

Quiet dignity has always marked Joe's way. A story Harry Markson used to tell, which is confirmed by Barney Nagler in his biography of Louis, suggests that the dignity was instinctive. It goes back to Joe's first appearance in New York when he was a shy kid, inexperienced in public relations and almost wordless. At Doc Bie's training camp in Pompton Lakes, N.J., news photographers wanted to pose him eating a big wedge of watermelon. It seems incredible that they thought in such threadbare stereotypes as late as 1935, but they did.

Joe refused. "I don't like watermelon," he said. "The point is," Markson said, telling the tale, "Joe loves watermelon." Joe has never been publicly militant in racial matters because that is not his way, but Nagler's book relates incidents of race prejudice Joe encountered in the Army during World War II and tells how he went directly and boldly to the top when that happened. Simple dignity got results. Dignity and pride.

Mention of dignity and pride should not imply that there is anything stuffy about him or that he lacks humor. During the war, John Carmichael of Chicago asked Billy Conn, who toured Army camps with Joe, whether the two had ever talked about their first bout, in which Conn was leading on points until Joe knocked him out in the 13th round.

"We were taking a walk," Billy said, "and I said, 'Gee, Joe, you're a lucky guy. If I hadn't got careless back there in the 13th, you'd be an ex-champ and I'd have held the title these last three years.'"

"What did Joe say to that?" Carmichael asked.

"He said, 'Huh, you talking about holdin' the title three years, you couldn't hold it three rounds.'"

"I always knew," Joe said one day, "that if I kept on fighting, somebody would come along and take my title. But not this guy, not tonight."

Czechoslovakia Loses in Final

Soviet Union Wins Hockey Title

PRAGUE, May 14 (IHT)—The Soviet Union won the World Hockey Championship here tonight by beating Czechoslovakia, 3-1, as both teams finished with nine victories and one defeat.

Czechoslovakia also beat the Russians by two goals, 6-4, a week ago, so the championship was decided on the difference in each team's goals scored for and against. During the three-week tournament, the Czechs scored 54 goals and yielded 21, including the 3-goal victory over the Russians in the final. The Russians scored 61 and yielded 26, a difference of 35, and that 2-goal difference gave them the title.

But the closest Czechs could come to scoring in the first two periods was a breakaway by Vladimir Martinec at 19:45. His shot was smothered by goalie Vladislav Tretjak and the puck fell, just on the goal line, not inside.

Then a horde of players fell on Tretjak, pushing him into the net and uprooting the goal itself. The shot was ruled no goal, a decision supported later by television films.

The Russians increased their lead to 3-0 at 6:10 of the third period and the Czechs finally broke through 2½ minutes later, when Ivan Halinka put in a rebound. But they never came close again as the Russians, behind Tretjak's 29 saves and strong play in front of him, prevailed.

For the Russians, the scorers were Helmut Balderis, who stumbled between two defensemen and into the clear before shooting, Vladimir Petrov and Vladimir Golikov.

The new champions beat the Czechs by doing something not seen before in this tournament, disrupting their timing and nullifying their power play.

One reason for the sparkling play would be the best people to advise a hockey player. It's not just a matter of making contacts, since an athlete usually has them because he is so visible.

"What I have in mind is that somebody who knew could say, 'Look, take this adult-education course if you're planning to go into this line of work,' or 'Look, if you want to set up this type of business, this is how you go about it, this is the way it's done.'"

"Athletes are practical people. If a new skate works, they'll use it and not care about the philosophy of the skate's design. What athletes need is practical advice. Everybody he has talked to likes his plan, he said. And he is hopeful that, with a little more pushing from him, it will soon go beyond the discussion stage.

Bennett would like to go into television sports commentary, which he did last summer in Atlanta. Although he still lives in that city, he is doubtful about his future there after his trade last December from the Flames to the Blues.

Turning to the game, Bennett said that he liked European-style hockey, which emphasizes skating and passing. "The game here is an art, back home it's pretty much a street battle. The difference is, I think, that here if a player is hit, it's considered mainly to take it. At home, if a player is hit, it's considered mainly to hit back."

Although he likes to joke about the degree in Russian studies he earned at Brown University ("How do I use my major?" he asked, "become a Marxist"), he has found it helpful here because he can talk with Czechoslovakians in Russian.

was the presence of so many fine players on the ice at the same time. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia placed three men each on the all-star team selected by journalists at the Sport Hall.

For the Czechs, these were Jiri Holec in goal, Jiri Bubla at right defense and Hlinka at center. The Russians named were Vacheslav Fetisov at left defense, Alexander Maltsev at left wing and Sergei Kapustin at right wing.

Players from both countries also dominated the second team, except for two Canadians, Marcel Dionne at center and Dan Bouchard at goal, who showed to advantage in the listless first game, won by Canada over Sweden, 3-2, on a goal in the last minute.

The Canadians finished third overall as they would have done with a tie today, and Sweden fourth.

In action last night, West Germany defeated the United States, 8-4, assuring the Germans fifth place in the eight-team tournament. The Americans finished play in sixth place.

In the first game, Finland trashed East Germany, 7-2, in a battle to decide which of the two would be sent to the Group B championships, where the odds are harder and the stakes tougher.

East Germany, which escaped from Group B obscurity only this year, will be replaced in Group A by Poland.

West Germany's triumph over the United States was led by its huge and star center, Erich Kuhacki, who had two goals and three assists. Aroused, for some reason, as rarely before in this tournament, he simply could not be contained.

For the United States, which climbed into several ties, but never lost, the scorers were Mike Fieber, Mike Eaves, Jim Warne and Dave Debol.

Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union each won Friday night.



Yankee second baseman Willie Randolph flips over Tom Poquette as Poquette tries unsuccessfully to break double play.

Oakland Beats Detroit in 8th-Inning Burst

DETROIT, May 14 (AP)—The Oakland A's were held harmless by Detroit's Dave Rozema for seven innings but scored three runs in the eighth and ended the Tigers, 3-2, yesterday.

Mario Guerrero led off the eighth for Oakland with a single off the body of third baseman Phil Mankowski, breaking up Rozema's no-hit bid. Dave Revere erased Detroit's 2-0 lead with a home run into the upper deck in right field.

Rozema, 2-1, who had not pitched in 13 days because of a stiff arm and a sore throat, walked the next two batters, then moved up a base on a sacrifice. Gary Thomsen was walked intentionally to load the bases and Dwayne Murphy drove in the winning run with a sacrifice fly.

Bob Lacey, 3-0 was the winner in relief of Matt Keough.

Indians 2, Angels 1

At Cleveland, Andre Thornton's two-run single in the sixth inning carried Cleveland to its fourth straight victory, a decision over California, behind the seven-hit pitching of Rick Weekes.

Red Sox 4, Twins 2

At Minnesota, Mike Torrez and Tom Burdick stopped Minnesota on seven hits and Fred Lynn hit his fifth home run of the year to pace Boston to victory over the Twins.

Mariners 9, Blue Jays 6

At Toronto, Leon Roberts homered and Ruppert Jones added a two-run double as Seattle beat Toronto, 9-6, in a game that was delayed for more than three hours by rain.

Astros 7, Mets 4

At New York, Enos Cabell drove in three runs with a single and a double as Houston jumped on rookie Mike Bruhert for seven runs in the first three innings and held on for the victory over New York.

Expos 3, Braves 0

At Montreal, Steve Rogers pitched a three-hitter, striking out five and walking two, as Montreal beat Atlanta, 3-0. Gary Carter hit his sixth home run of the year for the Expos.

Giants 7, Cardinals 6

At San Francisco, Mike Ivey drove in three runs and Jack Clark

two as San Francisco edged St. Louis for its 11th victory in the 14 games.

Yankees 5, Royals 2

At Kansas City, Reggie Jackson drove in three runs with a homer and sacrifice fly as New York beat Kansas City.

Orioles 5, Rangers 1

At Texas, Lee May knocked in four runs with two homers and a single to power Baltimore past Texas.

Brewers 6, White Sox 1

At Chicago, Jim Gantner and Ben Oglivie homered in support of rookie Andy Repplogle's five-hit pitching as Milwaukee defeated Chicago.

Reds 4, Phillies 3

At Philadelphia, a throwing error by second baseman Jim Morrison on a play that would have ended the game allowed two runs to score and gave Cincinnati a 4-3 victory despite Mike Schmidt's three-run homer for the losers.

Dodgers 5, Cubs 2

At Los Angeles, Bill Russell had three hits, including a two-run double, to help Los Angeles defeat Chicago and snap a three-game losing streak.

Padres 6, Pirates 5

At San Diego, rookie Ozzie Smith tied the game with a bases-loaded triple in the seventh inning and scored on Dave Winfield's ill field hit to lift San Diego over Pittsburgh.

Smith tied the game with a bases-loaded triple in the seventh inning and scored on Dave Winfield's ill field hit to lift San Diego over Pittsburgh.

Padres 6, Pirates 5

At San Diego, rookie Ozzie Smith tied the game with a bases-loaded triple in the seventh inning and scored on Dave Winfield's ill field hit to lift San Diego over Pittsburgh.

Expos 5, Braves 3

At Montreal, Ron Hassey tied the game with a bases-loaded triple in the seventh inning and scored on Dave Winfield's ill field hit to lift San Diego over Pittsburgh.

Astros 5, Mets 4

At Houston, relief pitcher Tom Dixon's run-scoring single gave the Houston Astros a 3-4 victory over New York in 14 innings, the longest game in the National League this season.

In late games, Pittsburgh was at San Diego, Chicago at Los Angeles and St. Louis at San Francisco.

Giants 9, Cardinals 3

At San Francisco, Vida Blue posted his fifth consecutive victory and Bill Madlock, Terry Whitfield and Tom Heinzelman hit home runs as San Francisco defeated St. Louis, 9-3.

Padres 6, Pirates 4

At San Diego, Gene Richards's bases-loaded single in the eighth inning drove in two runs and gave San Diego a 6-4 triumph over Pittsburgh.

Cubs 9, Dodgers 7

At Los Angeles, relief pitcher Donnie Moore hit a two-run single as Chicago erupted for six runs in the third inning and defeated Los Angeles.

Boston at Minnesota was rained out.

Montreal Defeats Boston, 4-1

MONTREAL, May 14 (AP)—Guy Lafleur scored a goal and set up tallies by Yvon Lambert and Steve Shutt last night, leading Montreal to a 4-1 victory over the Boston Bruins. The victory gave the Canadiens a 1-0 lead in the National Hockey League's championship series.

Lafleur, a driving force for Montreal every time he touched the ice, now has 95 points—including 40 goals—in the 77 games of his Stanley Cup playoff career.

The Montreal defense stifled the Boston attack, holding the Bruins to 16 shots. Lafleur scored the Canadiens' even at 1-1 in a first-period mark by furious speed. After Boston defenseman Brad Park opened the scoring at 2:31 with a power-play goal, the right wing brought Montreal back with a power-play goal of his own two minutes later.

Then Lafleur found Lambert alone to the right of Boston goalie Jerry Cheevers at 9:53 for a 2-1 lead that was all Montreal needed to record its seventh straight

playoff victory over Boston and its eighth in a row during this year's post-season play.

At 13:54 of the second period, Lafleur fed Jacques Lemieux for a 55-foot slapshot that Shutt tipped past Cheevers to make it 3-1.

Canadian captain Yvon Cournoyer added a breakaway goal at 3:55 of the third period, racing behind Boston defenseman Gary Doak, taking a pass from Doug Jarvis at the center line and streaking in on Cheevers for the 64th goal—and 125th point—of his 142-game Stanley Cup career. The second game will be played at Montreal Tuesday night.

Shutt's goal came 54 seconds after the Bruins managed their first shot of the second period. Held to five shots on goalie Ken Dryden in the first period, Boston managed only two in the second—the first by Rick Middleton at the 13-minute mark.

Park had given Boston the lead with Montreal's Pierre Mondou off for tripping Terry O'Reilly. Park

sneaked into the slot, slipped behind defenseman Larry Robinson and tipped Bobby Schmautz's shot past Dryden.

Lafleur beat Gregg Sheppard on a faceoff and sent the puck back to Serge Savard at the blue line. Lapointe's shot bounced off a Boston stick, deflected high in the air and landed, on a bounce, at Lafleur's feet.

He set up Lambert just 32 seconds after Smith was caught again, this time for slashing Robinson. Lafleur took a pass from Shutt, found Lambert alone behind Park for the flick of the stick that put Montreal ahead for good.

Jets Defeat Whalers

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 14 (AP)—The Winnipeg Jets got goals from Bob Guindon and Peter Sullivan to break a scoreless tie and went on to defeat the New England Whalers, 4-1, in the opener of the World Hockey Association's championship playoff.

The series moves to Denver today for the fifth game, with the Sonics just one victory away from advancing to the NBA finals for the first time in their 11-year history.

Johnson led the Sonics on both ends of the court as they overcame a 58-50 Denver lead at the half.

The 6-foot-4 Johnson held Thompson to 21 points, with the Denver star able to connect on just 10 of 27 shots, including 3 of 9 in the decisive fourth quarter.

Johnson, whose previous NBA high was 27 points, scored 11 in the final period. Fred Brown also scored 11 points in the final period for Seattle. Brown missed his first six shots and was scoreless until the 8:58 mark of the final period when he scored his first two points of the game and gave Seattle an 80-78 lead, an advantage the Sonics did not give up.

David Issel scored 27 points to lead Denver before fouling out late in the game.

More Sports On Page 13

Bullets Beat Sixers, Win Finals Berth

LANDOVER, Md., May 14 (UPI)—Center Wes Unseld tapped in a missed shot with 12 seconds remaining Friday night to give the Washington Bullets a 101-99 victory over the Philadelphia 76ers and a 4-2 victory in the best-of-seven NBA Eastern Conference championship series.

In the Western division, Seattle defeated Denver, 100-94.

With 46 seconds remaining, the Bullets called time after Philadelphia's Doug Collins, who finished with 33 points, missed a shot. Elvin Hayes missed with 32 seconds remaining, but 6-foot guard Charles Johnson rebounded and brought the ball back out.

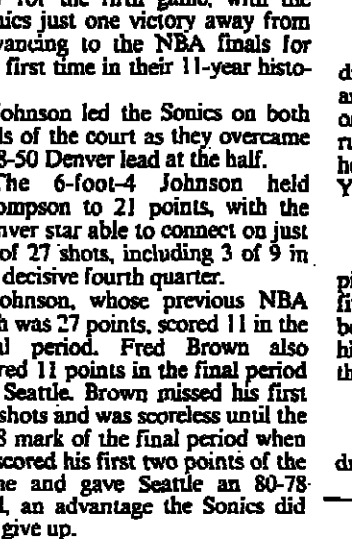
Johnson launched a corner jump shot with 15 seconds left and Unseld tapped it twice before it finally went in.

The 76ers blew their last chance when guard Lloyd Free, going one-on-one with Hayes, was called for an offensive foul.

Forward Bob Dandridge led the Bullets with 20 points before fouling out with 2:04 remaining. Hayes contributed 21 points for Washington and had 14 rebounds while Unseld finished with 15 rebounds.

Julius Erving contributed 22 points for the 76ers, 14 in the second half.

Coach Billy Cunningham exhorts his Philadelphia team.



Coach Billy Cunningham exhorts his Philadelphia team.

